MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

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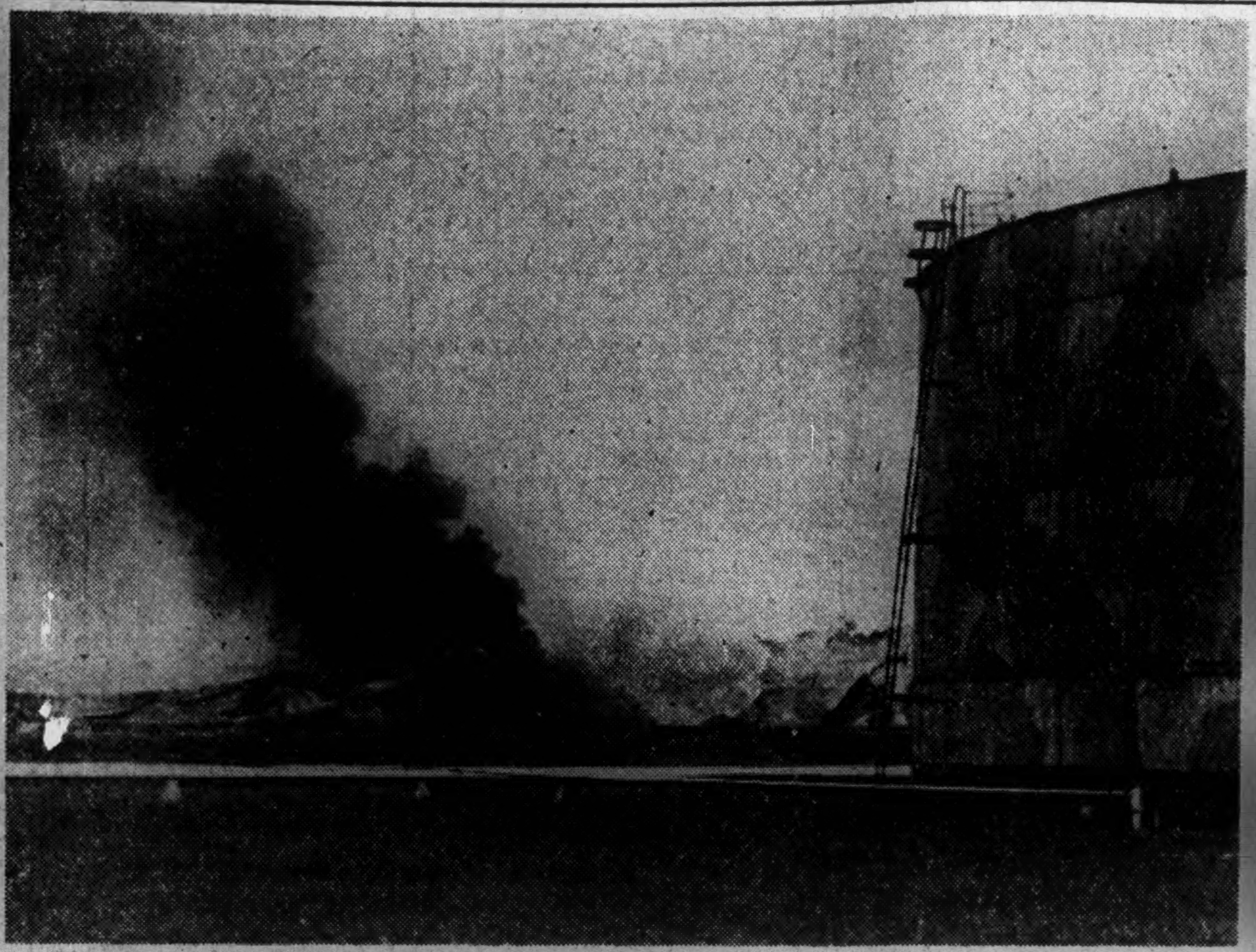
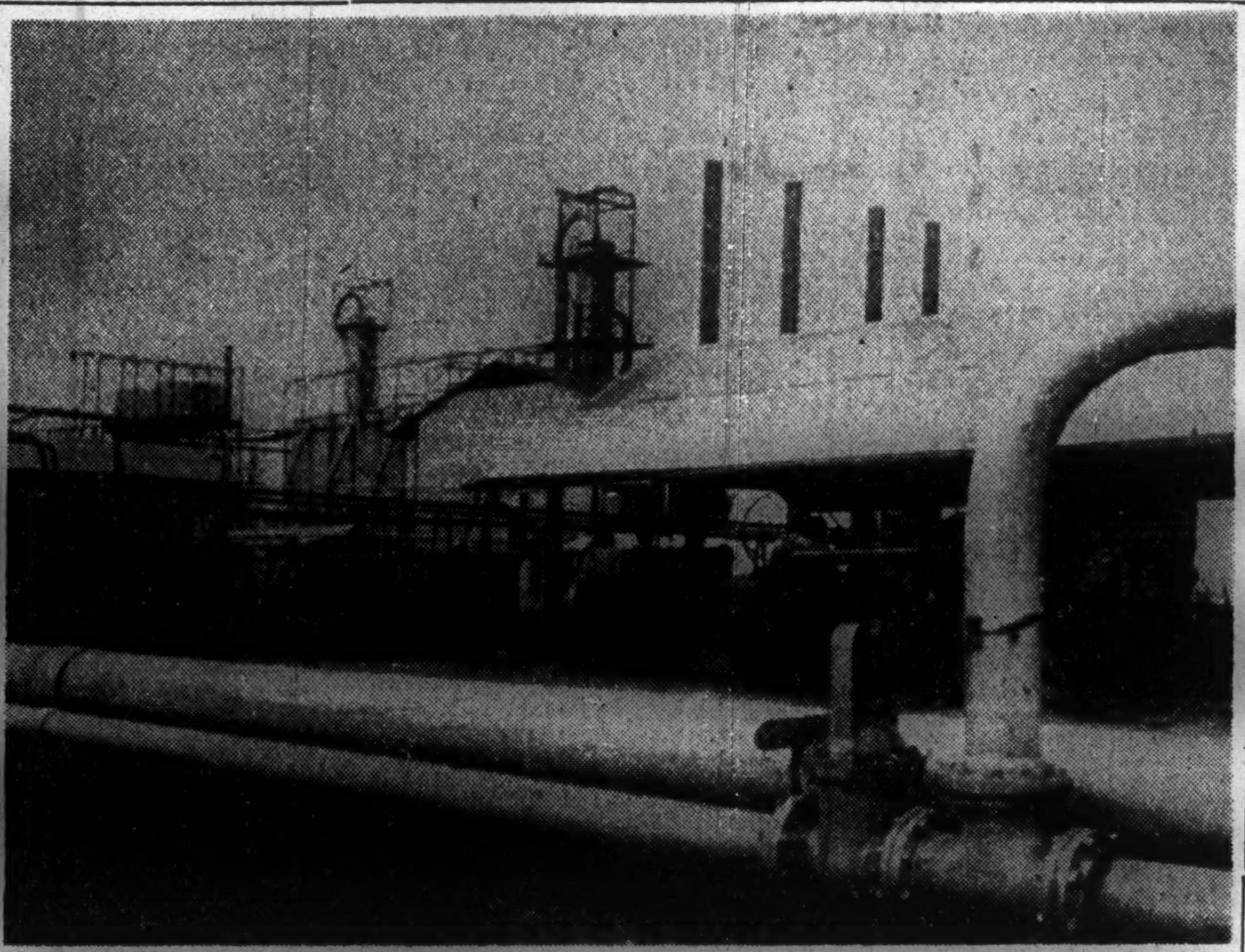
Formal Hongkong Entry Today; Army Units Take North Perak

Borneo Oil Fields, Refineries in Japanese Hands





British Borneo was successfully landed by the Japanese forces December 16. One of the prizes was the oil refinery above. The British have set fire to some as is seen by the black smoke in the background. (Photographed by an undisclosed unit at the front. By Courtesy of War Ministry).

Japanese Troops Chase Fleeing British After Kedah Battle

CHINA DRIVE KEPT UP

For more than 100 years Hongkong an Asiatic island but owned by European British has been taunting the Japanese Empire. With the start of the War of Greater East Asia Japanese forces launched their offensive to humiliate the British outpost. It took the Japanese forces only eight days to smash Hongkong.

To solemnize the triumphal entry of the conquering Japanese forces a fitting ceremony will be held in Hongkong today at 2 p.m., according to Domei.

Marines attached to the Japanese Navy occupied the British naval arsenal of the conquered fort at 8:30 a.m. Friday. Domei also reports from Hongkong.

NORTHERN PERAK UNDER JAPANESE CONTROL

Domei

CERTAIN JAPANESE OUTPOST, December 27.—Northern half of Perak province was by yesterday under complete control of the Japanese troops which, after breaking through Kedah province, pursued the fleeing British forces into Perak.

Meanwhile, information reaching here from Singapore indicates that the British military authorities at Singapore, are now desperately attempting to reorganize their already demoralized troops for counter-attack against the smashing Japanese southward drive.

JAPANESE ACTIVE ALONG SIUSHUI RIVER

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN KIANGSI PROVINCE, December 27.—Japanese Forces heavily attacking the Chungking main force along the Siushui River yesterday captured Wuning, strategic base in northern Kiangsi Province on the Siushui River. The Japanese this morning were continuing their sweeping drive against a strong Chungking force despite a heavy snowstorm.

803 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED, 473 VESSELS ACCOUNTED FOR, ADMIRAL SHIMADA TELLS DIET

Japanese Navy Achieves Brilliant Victories in Short Time of 19 Days Since War Began

NO U.S.-BRITISH SHIP FOUND LATELY

The brilliant activities of the Japanese Navy since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia through which Japan gained mastery over the East Asiatic sky by destroying 803 enemy planes within a short period of 19 days and the sinking of 16 merchant ships and the capture of 457 merchant vessels, large and small, were recounted Saturday by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada in the Diet. The full text of the address is as follows:

"The devastating destruction of the American and British fleets in the Pacific, the blotting out of the greater half of the enemy air force in the western Pacific right at the outset of the war have not only given us control over the sea and air but have also dampened the fighting spirit of the enemy nations. As a result, war operations on every field have been developing favorably and victories are being won over wide areas.

"The achievements of the Japanese naval forces in Hawaii about which we were informed by the Commanding officer in the Hawaiian waters on December 17 and which we made public on the following day were even more decisive than as at first reported. Since then we have not been able to sight any conspicuous enemy movements in this region that are worth our attention.

"With a view of attaining even greater victories, the Japanese Navy pounded important strategic outposts around Hawaii and the southwest Pacific such as Johnston Island, Palmyra, Baker Island, Wake and others through fleet maneuvering and through the use of airplanes. Almost all the airports and military land establishments have been blasted out of their foundations. In the case of Wake, the Japanese bluejackets succeeded in making a landing on this island despite the strong gale and violent waves and completely occupied it on December 23.

Japanese Bluejackets Fearless

"In this latter operation, the Japanese Navy bombarded the fortifications from the sea and though the battle scale was not large, there was bitter fighting, demanding some sacrifices on our side as we had reported previously. In the report by the commanding officer of the Japanese fleet in this region, mention was made of the courage and gallantry of our attacking forces, particularly of the bluejackets whose work is indeed enough to make tears well in our eyes. The casualties and losses suffered by the enemy were staggering and besides a large number of enemies who were killed or injured, more than 1,600 were taken prisoners.

"Thus through these successful operations, the stop-over points of the United States in its advancement into Asia have been taken and these will, I am sure, in the present and future be of inestimable strategic value to us.

"In the Philippine Islands, the close cooperation of the Japanese Army and Navy made it possible for a large body of land troops to effect a landing on Mindanao at dawn of December 20 and in the afternoon of the same day, the Japanese completely took possession of Davao. Close on the heels of this landing, a strong contingent of the sea and land forces stormed two important strongholds on the coast of Luzon and made a landing. At present, the courageous soldiers of the Japanese Army are advancing swiftly to their goal.

"On the sea, the ships manned by strong hands, are engaged in the protection of the transport vessels. The naval airmen had been ceaselessly carrying on raids on the Philippine Islands, demolishing important bases, particularly airfields and the remaining enemy air fleet, with the consequence that the mastery over the air has to all intents and purposes fallen into our hands. In the neighboring waters, therefore, it is difficult to sight any enemy surface craft.

Navy Downs 33 Planes

"The number of aircraft destroyed or downed in this region by the Japanese Navy fliers total 338 and if the number devastated by the Army are added to this figure, it may be presumed that the enmey air force has been practically paralyzed. Only a few enemy craft are existing in the south, perilously at the mercy of Japanese airmen.

"In the Malay region, the Japanese Army and Navy, letting nothing stand in the way of their cooperation, are carrying on the war in this area at an increased tempo. Besides escorting the Army transports to this section of the battlefront, the Navy's fliers are bombing Singapore and other enemy outposts, with undiminished intensity.

"After the Japanese forces had effected a landing on British Borneo on the morning of December 16, the Japanese Army and Navy, acting in

(Continued on Page 2)

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT

In appreciation of the meritorious services rendered by the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army Forces in China and Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Fleet in China for the occupation of the British Crown Colony Hongkong and disposal of the enemy rights and interests in China, His Majesty the Emperor Saturday was pleased to award a gracious Imperial Rescript on these Army and Navy Commanders-in-Chief through the Army and Navy Chiefs-of-Staff of the Imperial Headquarters. The following announcement was made jointly by the Army and Navy Departments of the Imperial Headquarters at 6 p.m. on December 27:

"His Majesty the Emperor today summoned the Army and Navy Chiefs-of-Staff of the Imperial Headquarters and was pleased to award a gracious Imperial Rescript on the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army Forces in China and Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Fleet in China. The Imperial Rescript is substantially as follows:

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT

"We deeply appreciate that the Imperial Forces in China and Imperial Fleet in China under close cooperation have disposed of the enemy rights and interests in China through appropriate steps at the outset of the outbreak of hostilities and, simultaneously, occupied Hongkong with quick dispatch and daring action, thereby upsetting and destroying an important base of Britain."

YEN TO DROP TIES WITH U.S., BRITAIN

Japanese Currency to Be Standard at Home and Abroad—Kaya Gives Views

Commencing January 1, 1942, the Japanese yen will no longer be linked with the pound sterling and the U.S. dollar on foreign exchange, it was decided by the Government Friday. Regulations concerning this will be promulgated Monday.

By this action, Japan will virtually get off the last vestige of its financial and economic reliance upon the United States and British Empire. This epoch-making policy will cut off the last link in the chain binding Japan with these countries in name and in reality. Even the slightest sign that may bind Japan to these countries thus will disappear entirely from Japan, taking advantage of the War of Greater East Asia.

As a result of the abolition of this standard of Japan's foreign exchange quotations, the Government has decided to go by the master currency standard at home and abroad. All inter-exchange bank quotations, hitherto observed, will be abolished, while the power of fixing the future exchange quotation will be vested with the Government.

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya Saturday issued a statement, in which he mentioned the present war has created a sweeping and signal change in Japan's foreign exchange policy and, by the prospective abolition of the yen's linkage to the pound sterling and dollar, this country has decided

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JAPAN WAR MISSION PRAISED BY WRITERS

Holds Patriotic Rally at I.R.A.A. Presided by Kikuchi, Other Literary Figures

Presided over by Kan Kikuchi, a renowned writer, several hundred novelists, poets, critics and other prominent figures in the literary world held a patriotic convention at the headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on December 24, during which a resolution expressing their appreciation for the brilliant activities of the Imperial Forces at various fronts and a declaration were drafted. The gist of the declaration follows.

"An Imperial Rescript for the declaration of war against Anglo-American Powers has been promulgated on December 8, 1941. The War of Greater East Asia not only provides Japan with a holy task of establishing a lasting peace in East Asia but serves an opportunity of creating a common prosperity among all nations. During the four and a half years of hostilities with the Chungking Administration, Japan, knowing the Anglo-American machination and their sinister designs, fervently hoped that the Asiatic races would realize their folly of dancing to the music of America and Britain, but all was in vain.

"The time has come for Japan to undertake a gigantic task of reconstructing East Asia with the collaboration of the friendly nations by ousting the Anglo-American influence once and

(Continued on Page 2)

ARMY CHIEF REVEALS MASSACRE OF 48 JAPANESE IN MINDANAO; DESCRIBES OIL FIELDS CAPTURE

Promises to Take Action Against Lawless American Soldiers Who Machine-Gunned Japanese in Davao

PENANG OCCUPATION DETAILS GIVEN

In this first official report to the Imperial Diet since the outbreak of the war, General Hideki Tojo, in his capacity as War Minister, revealed in detail the situation at the various fronts before a joint meeting of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives on Saturday. The War Minister, alluding in his speech to the torturing and machine-gunning of Japanese civilians on the island of Mindanao by American troops, promised that the Imperial Army will take appropriate measures to deal with such dastardly crimes on the part of the lawless American solidiery. The substance of General Tojo's speech was as follows:

Malaya and Thai Sectors: The enemy, by taking advantage of the jungle and marshy fields, is offering stiff resistance in the Malay district but the Imperial Forces, penetrating one defense line after another, are nevertheless making speedier advances than at first expected. The Japanese forces which landed at Singora and Kota Bharu succeeded in smashing the enemy's mechanized units and in reaching Kedah Province. A portion of our forces occupied Penang on December 19 and confiscated 1,000 automobiles, 500 drums of gasoline, 50,000 koku of rice, 1,300 tons of tin, 2,000 tons of rubber and 1,000 tons of iron ore. The main force, on the other hand, advanced to Perak Province on December 23 and captured Taipin, one of the foremost tin producing districts in the world.

Enemy Resistance Smashed

In the Kota Bharu sector, the Imperial Forces are crushing enemy resistance and are occupying important enemy positions with satisfactory speed. On December 19, a large Japanese unit, armed with the most up-to-date equipment, penetrated the strong enemy defense line and succeeded in occupying Kuala Kai and are further continuing the advance. In the vicinity of the Thai-Burma border, Japanese forces not only repulsed the British who crossed the frontier but crossing the Kra district themselves, occupied Victoria Point on the Indian Ocean coast. Since Penang and Victoria Point are vitally important in connecting India and Singapore by air and sea, the loss of these strategic points means a striking blow to the enemy.

Despite adverse weather conditions, the Imperial Army air units are showing outstanding activities in cooperating with the land forces, in bombing important enemy positions and in annihilating the enemy air forces. By December 23, Army air units alone shot down or destroyed on the ground a total of 221 enemy warplanes. The remarkable successes of the Imperial Army and Naval air units are considerably retarding the fighting spirit of the enemy forces.

The relations between Japan and Thailand have been bound much closer since the conclusion of the Offensive and Defensive Pact between the two countries and the Imperial Army forces, working in close collaboration with the Thai army, are keeping a strict surveillance over the Thai-Burma border allowing no chance for a British invasion. Since December 23, Imperial air units have been raiding the districts in the vicinity of Rangoon, the capital of Burma, and have scored brilliant accomplishments in blasting military establishments and checking enemy reinforcements.

Landed at Aparri

The Philippine Sector: On Luzon Island, the Japanese forces which landed in the neighborhood of Aparri and Vigan in the northern section of the island on December 10 and near Legaspi in the southern section of the island on December 12, have taken over enemy air bases and are expanding their spheres of operation. With the cooperation of the sea and air forces, additional officers and men were landed in Lingayen Bay on December 22 and in Ramon Bay on December 24 in preparation for a major offensive.

Due to incessant raids by the Imperial Air units, the enemy air force has virtually been wiped out since most of the important bases and establishments have been blasted by the Japanese wild eagles. On December 20, crack units of the Imperial Army were landed on Mindanao Island and lost no time in capturing Davao, the capital of the island, and rescuing some 18,000 Japanese residents. It is a matter for profound regret, however, to have discovered by December 23 that as a result of a dastardly crime on the part of the American forces, 10 Japanese were tortured to death, 38 shot to death and two others sustained fatal injuries in an automobile accident while being transferred to a concentration camp. These cowardly and inhuman acts should not be passed unnoticed and the Army is accordingly taking necessary measures in dealing appropriately with

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Rescued Japanese Plane Crew Describes Adventure in Uninhabited Island in Malaya

The harrowing experience of living on a jungle island without food and clothes when their plane shot down by the enemy was forced into the sea was described by a ill-fated crew of a Japanese air unit to a Domei correspondent at an undisclosed base where they are now safely ensconced.

According to the story narrated of their near-death adventure, the incident took place on the morning of December 8 when the Japanese Imperial planes were conducting a successful bombing upon a British airdrome located somewhere in Malaya.

One of the bombers, headed by Lieutenant Tsutomu Oshita, while on its way back to the base of operation after blowing up runways and equipment of the enemy's airfield, was attacked by the British with a bullet hitting the gasoline tank. Yet in spite of the gasoline gushing out in torrents and seriously hampering flying, Lieutenant Oshita managed to maneuver his plane by flying over the sea to head for his base. However, a sudden squall appeared bringing down a terrific downpour which seriously affected visibility that the officer had to resort to blind flying. To make matters worse, the engine came to a dead stop and soon the plane was finally forced down to the sea.

In the impact, Lieutenant Oshita sustained a severe bruise on the forehead and lost consciousness for a while. Later at the command of their officer, the crew jumped into the water with safety belts except the Lieutenant who could not find his own. About 1,000 meters ahead, they could discern a small island and the crew thereby began to swim for the destination. In the meantime, Lieutenant Oshita was fortunate to find a safety belt drifting and with it, he followed the other members of the crew swimming ahead of him.

After three hours' swimming, they finally reached the island completely exhausted and found it uninhabited. Thoughts of death just stared at them, they stared, for they were without food and clothing. However, toward evening a Japanese plane passing over the island noticed them and dropped foodstuffs and other necessities. Being a jungle, it prevented the plane from reaching the crew but signalled them that assistance would come. True to their word, a ship arrived at the island on the following afternoon to rescue the crew of four.

Shortage in Portugal

Transocean

LISBON, December 17.—An acute paper shortage in Portugal has induced the Ministry of Economics to limit the volume of newspapers to six pages, it was announced here yesterday. Eight pages may be printed on Thursdays and Sundays. This regulation comes into force in January.

For Spanish Volunteers

Transocean

BARCELONA, December 16.—Over 1,800,000 pesetas were collected in a money drive organized by the women's section of the Falangist movement for the purpose of purchasing presents for members of the "Blue Division" of Spanish volunteers fighting against the Bolsheviks [illegible]

SHANGHAI RESTORED TO NANKING REGIME

Removal of Director of Chinese Maritime Customs First Step in Clean-Up

That swift changes were promptly carried out in the Shanghai International Settlement by the Japanese Army and Navy forces upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are evident by the fact that all enemy organizations were seized on the spot together with the dismissal of important personages of high official capacity, according to the Yomiuri.

Of great significance, the paper reports, in the ostracization of foreign influence from the National Government of China is the discharge of Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, which was demanded of on December 10, two days after Japan's war declaration. Sir Frederick was subsequently succeeded by Hirokichi Kishimoto.

Mr. Kishimoto, upon assumption of the new post, immediately made a sweeping personnel shift for he dismissed 29 American and 116 British officials in the maritime customs service throughout China on December 13. This, the Yomiuri points out, has practically put an end to the deep-rooted British and American influence over China's trade, finance and money market, which these countries had hitherto been monopolizing for the last 100 years.

Meanwhile, other sweeping changes were executed for the Shanghai Municipal Council, an administrative organ in the Settlement and a cancer spot for Japan, was restored to the National Government with the occupation of the site by the Japanese Imperial Forces.

Referring to the confiscation of maritime customs, the paper recalls that China lost its customs autonomy of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai and many other ports as a result of the notorious Nanking Treaty of 1842, which subsequently forced such trade provisions. To make matters worse, it states that on top of it the Chungking regime appointed a Britisher to the fake post as Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs. But now with change of front, it appears Chungking's invariable spirit of vassalage to Britain and the United States is hopelessly gone.

IRAQI LEADERS ARRESTED BY BRITISH IN BAGHDAD

Sent to Concentration Camp—No Cause Given but Charged With Treason

Transocean

ANKARA, December 16.—Twenty prominent Iraqi leaders were arrested at Baghdad on Sunday and taken to the British concentration camp at Fao for the duration of the war, according to advices from the Iraqi capital.

These persons were arrested without any other reason being given than the statement that they might endanger the State if allowed to remain at liberty.

Some of those arrested were charged with being members of the secret society, which is said to be planning to overthrow the Government of Premier Nouri Said Pasha.

Bigalk Sinks Unicorn

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 26.—The British airplane carrier Unicorn which was sunk by the German submarine under Commander Bigalk was the latest construction of this kind of the British Navy. Her displacement was 14,750 tons, and speed 24 knots. She was equipped with eight 11.4 cm. guns, 16 four cm. anti-aircraft guns, four 4.7 cm. guns, and carried 27 planes. The Unicorn had been built as a supply and repair ship for the naval air force.

Assam Rule Grabbed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 26.—Henry Joseph Twynam, Governor of the Indian Province of Assam, following the resignation of the Sadullah Ministry has amended the constitution and has taken over the administration of the province into his own hands, according to a British news service report received here today. The province of Assam, in British India, lies adjacent to Burma and is cut off from the sea by the Bengal Province.

Envoy to New Zealand

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 26.—President Roosevelt has appointed David J. Winton, first United States Minister to New Zealand, according to a Washington report received here today.

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

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Germany Will Fight Till Victory Is Won, Says Goebbels in Christmas Radiocast

Domei

BERLIN, December 24.—Speaking in a Christmas broadcast to the German people, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, today stated that Germany will persevere until victory is won.

He expressed the Government's thanks to the German people for their unswerving loyalty and attitude. The victims of the war, he said, are shining examples of heroism, "who gave their lives in order to gain the higher life of the nation."

The war, Dr. Goebbels said, not only has taught us to be strong in the face of the enemy, but also to be humble before fate.

"All our thoughts are with the Fuehrer and we shall place ourselves around a Germany which shall come out of this war greater, more beautiful and sublime," Dr. Goebbels said. "To all of us, Germany shall be a proud and free home country.

"We shall pledge our word to the Fuehrer, and he can rely upon us at the front and at home and in the wide world. He leads us and we follow him.

"In former times, we sang songs of peace on earth. The time has come now to work for peace through victory. This is our parole."

Despite three years of war Germany is not missing her Christmas, but it will be a Christmas conditioned to the times.

Christmas trees and tree decorations are not plentiful but substitutes are satisfactorily serving the purpose of cheering celebrants who grimly realize there is a war to be won.

Dancing was allowed in the fairly lax Christmas of 1940, but is absolutely prohibited this year. The usual week of merrymaking has been turned into a drive to collect winter garments for the men at the eastern front, which is observing Christmas in its truest sense.

Life on the home front is being maintained by the ticket system, which insures limited civilian consumption of goods and which guarantees adequate supplies of foodstuffs and ammunitions for the armed forces.

The German population is one with the Fuehrer in giving prior consideration to their valiant men on the battlefields and have its way of living proportionately.

803 Enemy Planes Destroyed by Navy

(Continued from Page 1)

close cooperation are gaining the same kind of results as in the Philippines.

"In the battle of Hongkong, the Japanese Navy and the Army attacked the enemy with such rapidity and ceaselessness that the latter was not given a chance to catch its breath. While the Navy's wings bombed the city from the top, the fleet bombarded the strongholds of Hongkong from the side. Nine gunboats and destroyers of the enemy forces were sunk while four were heavily damaged, with the result that the enemy sea strength in this region has been completely wiped out.

Enemy Warships Sunk

"Such in brief is the general result of the war operations. Since the opening of hostilities to this day, the number of American and British battleships sunk total seven, three were heavily damaged and one moderately injured. On top of this, two enemy cruisers were sent to the bottom, two seriously battered while four were moderately damaged. In the case of destroyers, one was sunk and four badly injured, while nine submarines were sent to Davy Jones' locker. A number of other undersea craft which are at present unascertainable have also been sent to the bottom of the sea. Besides these, six gunboats and mine layers and eight torpedo boats have been sunk while two gunboats and one special service ship were terribly battered by gunfire.

"Enemy merchant ships sunk total 16; three were heavily injured. On the other hand, about 50 merchant vessels aggregating 130,000 tons and small ships, totaling 407 have been captured by the Japanese Navy.

"Over 803 enemy planes have definitely been destroyed or downed by our sky raiders but the number of craft which are believed to have been destroyed or bagged but not yet ascertained is enormous.

"In contrast to these, we have lost 52 planes, three destroyers, and one mine sweeper, and one badly damaged. One light cruiser was slightly hurt while the number of special submarines which have not yet returned total five. Other than this, I assure you that there have been no losses or damages.

"Thus before 20 days have passed since the outbreak of the war, the Japanese naval forces have been able to mass glorious victories. The war is now progressing very favorably.

"It is a matter of great felicitation that we have hereby attained overwhelming superiority over our enemies. The end of the war is distant but we are fully prepared for any difficulties that may come into our path.

"Our hearts are filled with the glory of our Imperial power, and with renewed and fresh determination, we hope to achieve our goal.

"In conclusion, I should like to take this occasion to thank the people for their sincere, earnest support of the Japanese Navy."

French Volunteers Leave

Transocean

PARIS, December 16.—Another contingent of French volunteers for the battle against bolshevism left Versailles yesterday for the Eastern Front. They left in a special train accompanied by a French propaganda company.

Army Chief Reveals Massacre at Davao

(Continued from Page 1)

the cruelty with which the enemy has willfully treated Japanese subjects. It may be stressed here, however, that the Imperial Army's policy of according cordial treatment to enemy subjects extending cooperation to the Japanese forces in the occupied territories still remains unchanged.

Borneo Sector: At daybreak on December 17, Imperial Forces effected a surprise landing in the northern part of the island and subsequently expanding the operation, are endeavoring to restore the normal functioning of various enterprises and establishments which were damaged during the conflict. The Japanese units on the island report that the enemy had destroyed the oil refineries and taken out machinery as early as three months ago and had set fire to the refineries. However, out of the total of 150 oil wells, it will be possible to extract oil from 70 wells in a month's time, enabling a daily production of about 700 tons. It is further reported that during the next year, there is a possibility of extracting 500,000 tons of oil.

Peace, Order Restored

Guam Sector: In spite of the short period since its occupation by the Imperial Forces, peace and order on the island of Guam are being successfully restored and the natives on the island are offering their cooperation to the Japanese Army.

Hongkong Sector: In accordance with the Japanese spirit of Bushido, our forces since the occupation of Kowloon twice advised the enemy forces in the Crown Colony to surrender in order to spare the inhabitants from the horrors of an assault. These, however, were stubbornly rejected with the result that the Japanese forces were forced to launch a general offensive. On December 18, the Imperial Forces, braving the mine-infested zone, effected a landing on the northeastern corner of the island and subsequent landings on other parts of Hongkong, bringing the eastern half of the Colony under Japanese control by December 20. The enemy offered stubborn resistance at Victoria Peak and other strongholds but despite innumerable disadvantages, the Imperial Forces continued their advances and took the enemy positions by storm in rapid succession, isolating the British forces in one corner of the island. Unable to take any further punishment, the enemy, at 5:50 p.m. on December 25, proposed to surrender. The Japanese forces had mapped out a plan to launch a major offensive that night but since the enemy sued for peace unconditionally, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial units issued an order at 7:30 p.m on the same day to cease firing. Thus, Hongkong, a vital base from which assistance was being extended to the Chungking Administration since the outbreak of the China Affair, crumbled before the might of Imperial arms, enabling the whole island to be brought under Japanese control.

Manchoukuo and China Sectors: No change has taken place in the border districts between Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union and between Manchoukuo and Mongolia. Peace and order are being preserved in Manchoukuo in a satisfactory manner. On the Chinese Continent, the plans of General Chiang Kai-shek to act in concert with the Anglo-American forces in resisting the Japanese onslaught were completely forestalled as the Imperial Forces crushed the enemy troops in Shansi, Hopei, and Shantung provinces and in the Chetung area. The attempt of the Generalissimo to attack the Japanese forces from the rear during the Hongkong campaign was likewise foiled as the Imperial Forces dealt deadly blows to the enemy lines.

It is to be specially mentioned here that the people of Manchoukuo and China, by recognizing the true intentions and the real strength of Japan, are according fullest cooperation toward establishing a Common Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia.

In addition to the results of the Southward Campaign as announced on December 23, it has been ascertained that the Imperial Army units alone destroyed 427 enemy warplanes, either sunk or badly damaged 60 enemy gunboats, steamships, ect., seized 74 others and confiscated 1,758 enemy automobiles, 58 tanks and light armored cars, 198 guns, 4,157 rifles and a substantial quantity of gasoline, rubber and other war supplies.

The War of Greater East Asia is only in its primary stage and the major battles are yet to be fought. The officers and men of the Imperial Forces are fully aware of his fact and are resolved to exercise their utmost efforts in attaining the objects of the holy war, thus serving the cause of the Japanese Empire.

LOSS OF HONGKONG IS BLOW TO BRITISH

Brooke-Popham Now Blaming Inadequate Manpower for Retreat of His Troops

"The fate of the British Empire depends on Hongkong," a Liberal member of the House of Commons is reported as having stated recently, according to the Nichi Nichi. But this key position has surrendered to the Japanese forces after an attack of only eight days, the paper points out. Commenting on the significance of the capture, the article continues:

"The British Empire itself should know best what the loss of Hongkong means. Japan's appreciation of her victory at Hongkong is great, but greater yet is Britain's realization of her defeat. It also foretells the impending fate of Singapore. The same Liberal member of the House of Commons who spoke on the significance of Hongkong said also that there would be no Christmas for Hongkong and that in view of the imminent danger to the colony the whole Empire should unite in pushing a stronger policy. In view of what actually took place on Christmas day, the House of Commons must now be in a great uproar.

Under-evaluated Japan's Power

"Several months before the opening of the war, the Daily Telegraph pointed out the alleged weakness of the Japanese military forces and particularly of the air arm. It was this under-evaluation of Japan's strength, however, which caused the British Empire and the United States to lose their power in the Pacific and thus invited danger to Singapore. Ever since the prolongation of the China Affair, English and American newspapers have been in the habit of reporting only the strength of the Chungking forces. The British and Americans must now be aware of the irony of the Japanese forces which were supposedly weak in the China Affair proving to be unexpectedly strong in the War of Greater East Asia.

"Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of the British East Asiatic forces, once boasted of the strength of Singapore, but recently he has been blaming the inadequate manpower and inferior equipment allotted him as the reason for the retreat of his troops. The British and American newspapers have also suddenly started emphasizing the strength of Singapore against attack by sea while admitting its weakness from attack from the rear. Such a shift of emphasis proves that the British are already preparing an excuse for the fall of Singapore which they now realize is inevitable.

"Hongkong was a booty of the Opium War, as is well known. The opium was actually started at Hongkong instead of at Canton as is often supposed. It is true that the Chinese authorities seized British-owned opium at Canton 102 years ago, but the war did not start immediately. It was in July, 1840, that British-Chinese relations reached the breaking point over the murder of a Chinese at Hongkong by a group of British sailors. It must have been the effect of opium which made the Chinese put up with British oppression for so long in the face of all these facts."

British Supplied Opium

The Asahi also similarly reviews the cause of the Opium War and states that during the brief period when Captain Elliot was the British Trade Commissioner at Canton, Britain shipped 34,000 cases of opium to China, realizing a profit of $16,000,000.

"At the instigation of a certain Chinese official in Shantung," Asahi recalls, "the Chinese Government ordered Lin Tse-hsu, Governor of Hunan and Kuangtung, to proceed to Canton to enforce the prohibition against the importation of opium. Arriving at Canton, Lin ordered the British merchants there to surrender their opium within three days. The opium thus collected, amounting to more than 20,000 cases, was burned and the ashes dumped into the sea. This drastic measure led to the outbreak of the Opium War. On the conclusion of the war, the Chinese Government was forced to pay Britain $12,000,000 as war indemnity, $3,000,000 as compensation to British merchants, and $6,000,000 as indemnification for the confiscated opium, a total of $21,000,000, besides ceding Hongkong and granting the right of residence and carrying on business enterprise to British subjects at Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai. What a huge sum to pay for the destruction of 20,000 cases of opium! What the British obtained through such inhuman ways are not being justly taken away from them."

THAI SEEKS REVENGE

Will Pay Back for Everything British Robbed From Her

Transocean

BANGKOK, December 18.—The Bangkok newspaper Thai Noom in a review of Thailand's history declared that Britain has not only robbed Thailand of vast territories, but that she damaged Thailand also in other respects, when Thailand was too weak to do anything to prevent this.

The paper concludes that Britain will have to pay. It points out that Thailand has a military alliance with Japan, and Thailand together with her friend Japan will present the bill to Britain.

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

Hawaii War Wounded Reach San Francisco But No Interview

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 26.—First concrete but forlorn evidence of the Hawaiian catastrophe met the eyes of San Francisco citizens today as a transport carrying wounded soldiers and sailors arrived in the Golden Gate port, according to a Havas dispatch received here today from San Francisco. The injured were tenderly brought ashore and San Francisco received its war wounded who were but silent testimonies of the incompetence of high United States military and naval authorities. Until the Commission of Investigation publishes its report, nobody has been allowed to say anything about the disaster, the report stated.

Yen to Drop Ties With U.S., Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

to eliminate a deplorable tendency of evaluating the yen on the basis of the values of foreign currencies. Hereafter, he declared, the Government shall seek a rate of conversion on the basis of the yen.

Lastly, the Finance Minister mentioned a very noteworthy statement, in which he emphasized that Japan centering on the new policy will establish a Greater East Asia Finance Sphere on the foundation of the yen and will strive to realize its new monetary policy.

YOKOYAMA ENTERS I.R.A.A.

Becomes Secretary-General, Succeeding Ishiwata

Sukenari Yokoyama, a member of the House of Peers, will be appointed Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, it was decided Saturday. The post has so far been held concurrently by Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, vice-president of the Association since October 16 when Sotaro Ishiwata resigned.

After graduating from the law department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1920, Mr. Yokoyama entered the Home Ministry. When the Hayashi Cabinet was formed he was named chief of the peace preservation section of the same Ministry and chief of the police bureau in the first Konoye Cabinet. Later he served as Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board in the Abe, Yonai, and second Konoye cabinets.

RED ATTEMPT FRUSTRATED

Russians Fail in Effort to Contact Leningrad

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 26.—All Soviet Russian attempts to establish a land communication with Leningrad were frustrated by German troops, competent German military authorities stated today. Even the ice-covered Ladoga Lake is constantly guarded by the German air force. Columns of enemy transports, showing themselves on the ice, were immediately attacked from the air. Huge masses of debris of smashed motor lorries, and numerous dead could be ascertained by German reconnaissance airplanes.

FRENCH ENVOY PROTESTS

De Gaullists Said to Have Taken Saint Pierre

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 25.—Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador to Washington, has lodged a vigorous protest with the United States Government over the landing of De Gaulle forces on Saint Pierre and Miquelon islands, 15 miles south of Newfoundland, in the Atlantic, according to a report received here from the United States capital today.

The Vichy envoy was said to have filed the protest immediately upon learning of the occupation of the islands by the De Gaullists.

ROOSEVELT CALLING PARLEY TO EXPLAIN

Confers With Litvinov and Canadian Prime Minister Following Christmas Holiday

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 26.—President Roosevelt who has been discussing war plans dealing with the hostilities raging in the Pacific with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill who is now in Washington, will call tomorrow a conference among representatives in the United States capital of the Central and South American republics, the Netherlands, Chungking and Australia, it was reported here today.

The United States Chief Executive is expected to explain at the meeting the contents of the current Anglo-American talks proceeding in Washington.

Confers With Representatives

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 26.—Following a Christmas holiday yesterday, President Roosevelt conferred this afternoon with Maxime Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and William Lyon Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, according to a Washington report received here tonight.

Afterward, Mr. Roosevelt was said to have met Lord Beaverbrook, British Deputy Prime Minister, William Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of Navy, Harry Hopkins, special assistant to the President and supervisor of the Lease-Lend program, and other supply experts.

Allies Consolidate Stand

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 26.—Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, in a nationwide radio broadcast, today declared that Great Britain, the United States and Australia are moving to reverse Japan's present offensive advantage, a Reuters report received here from Canberra today declared.

Mr. Curtin said, "I am unable to indicate the precise force of their movements but am greatly encouraged by growing reinforcements for our side."

"It would be misleading if I said that the end of our reverses has come," Mr. Curtin declared, admitting that, "No part of Australia is invulnerable."

"If Australia is attacked, certain populous centers will be bombed and shelled," he said.

Prime Minister Curtin admitted Australia does not possess forces to guard Australia against being bombed, but asserted that Australians have "the courage, the determination, and the capacity" for defense.

"Support will be given by all allied nations to any decisions taken by the Far Eastern War Council," Mr. Curtin declared.

Clipper Service Irregular

D.N.B.

LISBON, December 26.—Since the beginning of the war in the Pacific, the air traffic between the United States and Portugal has become rather irregular. Another Clipper plane was scheduled to arrive here today. It is understood that this airplane will only stay in the Portuguese capital for two hours and then return to the United States via Bolama in West Africa and Brazil.

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New Book Written On Rising Japan By Vichy Author

D.N.B.

VICHY, December 26.—"Japan A Modern World Power" is the title of a new book that has just come off the press. It is written by the well-known French journalist and author Jean Ray, who is well known for his commentary on the League of Nations. The author states in the introduction that Japan is now on the threshold of the most decisive era in its history. Japan's foreign policy he describes as being characterized by a most noteworthy consistency. He regrets to say that French public opinion did not always show a clear understanding for the Japanese aims. The author attributes present events and recent developments in the Far East to England's cancellation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1921, stating that England at that time acted under the pressure of the Dominions.

Japan War Mission Praised by Writers

(Continued From Page 1)

for all, thus, establishing a New World order. Since ancient times, Japan respected the virtue of modesty, but at the same time, never was able to endure humiliation but the Anglo-American countries, failing to understand the Japanese character, refused to recognize the general characteristics of the Oriental culture.

"The ideal of common prosperity among all nations which Japan claims to stand for is not merely an idle talk but a goal, which will be accomplished in the not distant future. The 100 million people of Japan fully realize the glorious mission entrusted on them of creating a new era. Consequently, we in the literary world unite in pledging to serve the State through our own field."

BRITAIN POSTPONES MEET

Pacific War Delays Anglo-Chungking Border Demarcation

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 27.—It is reported from Chungking that a meeting of the Anglo-Chungking commission for defining the border between China and Burma, which was scheduled for January, has been postponed because of the outbreak of the Pacific war. The proposal for the postponement was made by Britain.

It will be recalled that the Chungking members of the border delimitation commission already started for the meeting on December 17.

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HEAVY CASUALTIES SEEN IN PERUVIAN LANDSLIDE

Death Toll More Than Originally Estimated—Highway Damaged

Transocean

LIMA, December 16.—Death toll in Peru from the gigantic landslide and the subsequent flood in Ancachs Province was greater than first estimated it was disclosed today.

At Huarez, the capital of Ancachs Province, the bodies of 500 victims have already been recovered while 4,000 persons are still missing.

When the landslide dammed the waters of the Quilcay River, a wave 50 meters high swept over the northern section of Huarez. When it receded, it left a layer of rock six meters deep.

Furthermore, it has been ascertained that the earth tremors felt in Peru last Sunday have destroyed the Pan-American highway at several places within 50 kilometers of Lima.

DUNEDIN LOSS ADMITTED

British Admiralty Announces Light Cruiser Sunk by Submarine

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, December 18.—The torpedoing and sinking of the light British cruiser Dunedin by an enemy submarine was announced by the British Admiralty in a communique issued last night.

The Dunedin had a displacement of 4,850 tons and was launched in 1918. Its armament consisted of six 15.2 cm. guns, three 10.2 cm. anti-aircraft guns and four 4.7 cm. anti-aircraft guns as well as 12 torpedo tubes in triple sets.

The crew of the ship, whose fate was not mentioned in the communique, totaled 462 men.

Traders Busy Preparing

For discussing the domination of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere markets for the Japanese goods, a meeting was held recently under the auspices of the Osaka Prefectural Trade Hall and the Prefectural Industry Encouragement Hall at the latter's office, with officials of the two institutes who returned from French Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies and other regions of the sphere attending, says a report reaching here from Osaka, adding that progressive Osaka traders are busy making preparations for their penetration with the Japanese goods, in the close wake of the Japanese flags.

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Japan from Within 「やまと心」

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It is a kind of fireside talk by a matured teacher on Japanese people, their cultures, their social practices and their thoughts and ideas in contrast to the Occidental cultures and mentality. In his attempt to interpret the essential difference between the two cultures and to analyse the intricacies of Japanese mentality, the author has well succeeded.

Ancestor-Worship & Japanese Law 「祖先祭祀と日本法律」

by DR. NOBUSHIGE HOZUMI

With 11 Illustrations. *Cloth 205 pages* ¥ **2.50** *Postage 10 sen*

The ancestor-worship as a religious and social practice, is the bone and marrow of Japanese society, without the knowledge of which no one would be able to understand the Japanese, their society and their mode of thinking. The subject is treated from the legal, sociological and historical standpoints. The exposition is clear and lucid and is very readable.

The Economic Strength of Japan 「皇國の實力」

by ISOSHI ASAHI, *His Majesty's Consular Service*

Cloth 324 pages ¥ **3.80** *Postage 22 sen*

The book is a reply to the question, "Can Japan establish new order in the Far East single-handed?" Through statistics and observations, Mr. Asahi presents a vivid picture of the economic strength of Japan since 1930.

The Spirit of Japanese Industry 「工業日本精神」

by GINJIRO FUJIHARA

Illustrated with beautiful Japanese pictures

Cloth 149 pages ¥ **3.00** *Postage 22 sen*

The book presents the facts of Japan's industrial progress from a new angle. Of particular interest is Mr. Fujihara's treatment of the racial traits of the Japanese people as a significant factor in the marvellous industrial development of Japan.

THE HOKUSEIDO PRESS

12, Nishikicho Sanchome, Kanda, Tokyo.

RETALIATION BY U.S. IS SEEN BY HAMADA

Sidelights on American Naval Setup Discussed at Japan Times Round-Table

Warning that the United States is very likely to retaliate upon Japan through its navy or air forces after having "set the house in order" was the highlight of a verbatim statement made by Vice-Admiral Kichijiro Hamada at the round-table conference on the War of Greater East Asia, which was held under the auspices of The Japan Times and Advertiser on December 22. Vice-Admiral Hamada also pointed out that the American Navy is by no means weak. On the other hand, Vice-Admiral Hitoshi Mukaiyama referred to the still great industrial productivity of the United States and Britain and admonished the Japanese nation not to be optimistic over the war situation. This in gist, is the third of a series of articles dealing with the round-table forum.

The Japan Times and Advertiser asked Vice-Admiral Hamada to explain whether the United States Navy is really strong or weak and, if it is strong, will it have strength to recover its status. The following answer was given:

Vice-Admiral Hamada: I have already pointed out that the Japanese naval authorities, who planned and successfuly executed the Hawaiian expedition and the Battle of the Malay Coast, are not mere celebrated admirals, but godly admirals. As reiterated, technique and fighting spirit of the Navy men played the greatest part in Japan's sweeping victory. Let me be blunt. The United States does not know geography. It is fundamentally wrong to have believed that the furrows of the great Pacific could be braved from the farther East to the farther West to attack Japan. The United States is ignoring the Heavenly principle. Herein lies a great mistake.

Misjudged Japan's Navy

Another thing that should be mentioned is that America has been making light of the Japanese Navy. That is the reason why the navy of that country has experienced the bitterest experience. That navy has ever been bent on reducing the Japanese Navy to surrender. But the unprecedented surprise attacks on Hawaii by the Japanese Navy with a sweeping victory has upset the naval strength of the Japanese and American navies and the Pacific situation. There are many example of which surprise attacks produced military successes in Japan and abroad. The recent surprise attack of Hawaii is the largest scale without precedent in the war annals of the world.

T-A: Is the United States Navy weak?

Vice-Admiral Hamada: History so far has not revealed that her navy is particularly weak. On the contrary, it had splendid tradition to say the least. I used to be thinking that even American bluejackets would display their splendid fighting spirit in a warfare. Let me illustrate. In the compound of the Annapolis Naval Academy is a charnel shrine dedicated to John Paul Jones (who said "I have not yet begun to fight" in the war with Britain on board the Bon Homme Richard). All students of the Academy pay their silent respects to the soul of this famous admiral.

During the Civil War, Admiral Thomas Farragut of the Union was penetrating New Orleans in the face of mines laid in the Mississippi by the southern troops. Nothing daunted, Admiral Farragut said, "Damn the torpedoes," and he occupied New Orleans on April 25, 1862. In the Spanish-American War, the United States Navy displayed unusual bravery and in the face of the enemy gunfire and mines, her warships carried death right into the enemy fortresses. The American Navy men, thus, inherited the tradition of Admiral Farragut.

U.S. Retaliation Possible

Many other examples of bravery are recorded by the United States Navy. Therefore, that navy is by no means weak. Instead she is ever working under the spirit that her navy has never been defeated by any other country. Her navy may not be so strong as the British Navy, but the stiff-necked American Navy prompted by traditional Anglo-Saxon spirit may resort to retaliative warfare against Japan.

In what form that navy will stage war against Japan is difficult to foretell but at any rate, it must completely rehash or remold its status before attacking Japan. As far as we can imagine, the American Navy is very likely to attach the utmost importance to its air force. How soon this will take place is also difficult to presage but we, Japanese, must be prepared against the happening of such emergency.

T-A: Will the United States surely attack Japan anyway?

Vice-Admiral Hamada: Well, I don't know whether that navy or air force will attack this country. Of course, a fundamental reconstruction of its forces is likely and the warship construction capacities of the United States and Britain should not be considered lightly.

Britain Still Strong

Vice-Admiral Mukaiyama: Britain so far has been given a severe beating by Germany. However, I have heard that the British air force also is pretty strong. Someone claims the British damages are not so heavy as are generally reported. But anyway, it is a hasty conclusion to believe that the British industrial capacity has been considerably diminished. The United States, too, like Germany, has an ample industrial productivity. Consequently, Japan must be ever prepared against this vis-a-vis the United States and Britain. It is a mistake to think that these countries are seriously demoralized. They still are strong. So don't be too optimistic of the present situation facing this country.

T-A: Some people seem to view that the landing operation of Japanese troops can be effected easily and successfully.

Vice-Admiral Arichi: This is the most unpleasant and difficult piece of operation I have ever experienced in practice. Those who are given a mission of carrying troops must go through great difficulty. However, Japan's landing operations since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are supposed to have been effected splendidly. This is Heavenly aid.

(To Be Concluded)

A Shave After Battle

A soldier of the Imperial Army is getting a shave from one of his ranks. They belong to a certain unit of the Japanese Army which launched a fierce offensive against Hongkong. (Censored by the War Ministry).

GOSSIPERS WARNED BY CAPITAL POLICE

Authorities Disturbed Over Groundless Rumors Circulated Among Citizens

Police authorities indicated Saturday that they were still disturbed over the prevalence of groundless rumors in certain circles. While news of successive victories won by the Imperial Forces are being received with general enthusiasm, groundless reports, although without malicious intent, are known to be in circulation. Stringent control will be exercised to remedy this situation, the Metropolitan Police Board announced Saturday.

According to Domei, the police suspect chairmen of neighborhood and bloc councils and other petty dignitaries of pretending to possess inside information concerning troop movements and similar matters out of a desire to impress others with their self-importance and supposed superior intelligence.

Unfounded stories of enemy submarines sighted in Japanese home waters and of enemy air raids on Japanese territory will be severely dealt with, warn the police officials.

Such make-belief reports, even if made without malicious intention, will be banned in order to remove any undeserved blemish on the brilliant records of the Imperial Army and Navy.

Prosecution of the offenders will be made under the Law for the Control of Speech, Publication, Meeting, and Association, which came into effect on December 21, providing for two years' imprisonment with hard labor or a fine not exceeding ¥5,000 for those convicted of spreading false alarms even though without malicious intent. Rigid enforcement of this law was promised by the Metropolitan Police Board.

British Hurt Civilians

Transocean

VICHY, December 18.—Mayor Pierre Courant of Le Havre told newspapermen here last night that the British bombing attacks on the French port city had harmed only the civilian population. He said that 4,500 of the 19,500 residences in Le Havre had been destroyed as a result of the British air raids.

Abe Succeeds Miyamoto

Genki Abe, former Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, was appointed Vice-President of the Planning Board Saturday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Takenosuke Miyamoto, as a result of the decision reached at the Cabinet meeting held the same day.

Fresh Sardine Supply Assured for Portuguese Under New Decree

Transocean

LISBON, December 18.—Further measures for supplying the Portuguese population with fresh sardines were announced here yesterday. Recently the Ministry of Economics had decreed that 30 per cent of all sardines caught should be sold immediately for consumption of the population. But fish dealers had preferred sending the sardines to canning factories which paid better prices than retail dealers. Such evasion of the decree issued by the Ministry of Economics will henceforth be punished with prison term.

WALK PARTY IS PLANNED THROUGH TOKYO STREETS

Set for Citizens January 11—To Receive Charms of Temples, Shrines Visited Free

A walking party, comprising of those who apply for it, will parade through Tokyo streets on January 11, Sunday, next year. The event will be under the auspices of the citizen bureau of Tokyo City, which, in announcing the plan Friday, said that the walking will be made for six kilometers, the course knitting various sacred sights.

"All citizens can join the party on application. The participants, without exception, can have the charms of the visited temples and shrines, without charge," the announcement said.

Other particulars made public in this connection are as follows:

1. Participants are requested to appear on the playground in Hibiya Park by 8 a.m. on January 11. In case of rain it will be postponed to January 18
2. No charge will be imposed on the participants.
3. Applicants will be accepted up to 1,000. Men and women, young and old will be accepted.
4. Lunch boxes and water bottles must be carried by the participants.
5. Application will be accepted from January 6 to 10..
6. Applicants must register at the citizen bureau or the branch of the municipal office at Hibiya Park.

Jewish Emigre Vessel

Transocean

ISTANBUL, December 18.—Carrying 500 Jewish emigres, the small steamer Struma, flying the flag of Panama, sailed into Istanbul harbor last night. The ship left a Bulgarian port a few days ago, after it had been bought by its Jewish passengers. The Turkish authorities have not yet granted a permit for the vessel to proceed through the straits.

Cyprus Water Shortage

Transocean

ANKARA, December 18.—Farmers on the island of Cyprus have been reduced to slaughtering their livestock, particularly cattle, because of the shortage of drinking water, it was learned here today from that island. Limassol, a town on Cyprus, has even found it necessary to limit the supply of water to two hours each day. The lack of water was caused by the unusual drought this year.

LIBERALISM URGED TO TURN NEW LEAF

Ko Saito, Noted Political Commentator, Asks Sacrifices For War's Sake

Ko Saito, a noted political commentator, writing in the Hochi asks all thinkers and writers with leanings toward liberalism in Japan to take the occasion of the War of Greater East Asia to reform and join in the movement which is making headway among the people to endure every sacrifice in the cause of the nation's policy which is to eliminate American and British influences from East Asia to pave the way for the firm establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"We have an old saying that a sage moves with the times," writes Mr. Saito. "We have many writers and thinkers who have abandoned their theories based on liberalism as a result of the War of Greater East Asia. They have learned to move with the times. Whether they are sages has yet to be seen, since it is the easiest thing under the sun for a clear man to make his neighbors believe him to be other than what he actually is.

Glad New Leaf Turned

"I am glad that many writers up to the outbreak of hostilities were identified with movements for the spread of the liberal way of thinking and have articles in the New Year numbers of political, literary and popular magazines which are as though they were from the pen of conservatives as distinguished from liberals. Possibly some of them have taken the opportunity of the war to decide to turn a new leaf. But it is hard to believe that all of them have become ultra-patriots overnight.

"We should be on our guard against disguised liberals, of which there must be a lot, considering the amount of ink split by writers with liberal leanings prior to the otubreak of the war. They are fake patriots who strike at the foundations of national unity we have achieved. It would be too much to ask liberals to discard their doctrines on short order. The least thing we hope of them is to re-examine the beliefs which have been upheld by them and not to pose as being what they are not."

Postal Union Set Up

D.N.B.

THE HAGUE, December 26.—Another step toward the establishment of a European postal union will be taken on January 1, 1942, when German domestic postage fees will also be valid in the Netherlands, according to an agreement reached between the postal authorities of the two countries recently. Surcharge on mail sent from Holland to Germany and vice versa will be abolished.

To Protect Nazi Interests

Transocean

MADRID, Derembec 18.—The Spanish Legation in Guatemala has announced its readiness to accept the task of protecting German interests in that country, the Spanish Foreign Ministry announced last night.

U.S. NOT PREPARED DESPITE ROOSEVELT

Production of Planes, Tanks, Guns and Ship Lags Far Behind Axis

After the outbreak of the Japanese-American War, the Americans find themselves in the tragic situation that despite the boastful words of President Roosevelt, the United States is not prepared, says the Central China Daily News editorial of December 18. The American national defense program is in the nature of cheque which cannot be cashed until four years from now. As the war will mean more destruction and less production, it will take more time for the United States to complete the national defense program. Before the outbreak of the war, the American people could be deceived and fooled by their Government. They were laboring under the illusion that they had a strong and powerful force, but with the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, they were rudely awakened from this dream. The sinking of aircraft carriers and the bombing of many bases especially Honolulu gave rise to wide-spread criticisms against the Government. The American public wants to know how $10,000,000,000 has been spent. This is similar to the general complaint of the Chinese people against Chungking, demanding to know where all the "planes and cannons" have gone.

Far Behind Axis

The American arms industry and military construction are racing against time. Up to the present time, however, the United States is still far behind the Axis Powers. The United States has spent over $10,000,000,000 for national defense but all the production is worth only $400,000,000.

America prides herself on her flying fortress, but this is also a bluff. On September 1, 1940, the United States had only 56 four-motor modern heavy bombers, capable of fighting on the first line. In the past year, the United States manufactured less than 200. Yet, President Roosevelt told the American people that the United States was producing 500 heavy bombers each month! Is not the actual situation very different from President Roosevelt's claims? When the Russo-German War was going on furiously, the number of airplanes destroyed in any single month was many times more than what the United States could manufacture. In view of this situation, is it possible for the United States to compete with the Axis Powers?

Immediately after the outbreak of the European War, only 733,000 tons of shipping were under Government control. In the past two years, the tonnage produced by U.S. has been about the same as the British tonnage destroyed in two months during the war.

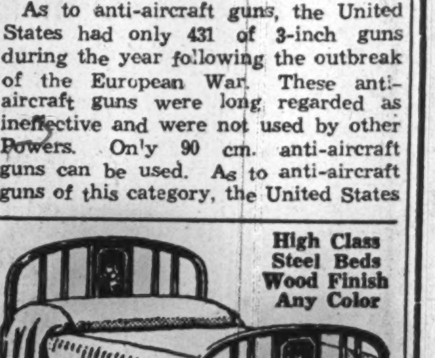
One year after the outbreak of the European War, the United States had 275 light tanks for the first line and 18 medium-sized tanks but without a single heavy tank. In one year, the United States manufactured 1,500 new light tanks. As to the medium-sized tanks, which are of greater use in fighting, the United States turned out only 250 during the year. As to heavy tanks, not a single one was produced which is as powerful as heavy German tanks. The only heavy tank manufactured by the United States is probably a model!

Tanks Sorely Needed

According to America's own estimate, the five mechanized divisions of the United States need at least 590 medium-sized tanks and 1,360 light tanks. However, these divisions have at present only 91 medium-sized and 602 light tanks. During a period of two years, only 2,000 tanks were produced for the American army under the National Defense Program. Both Germany and Soviet Russia declared that in the brief space of a few weeks, twice as many tanks had been destroyed during their fighting.

As to anti-aircraft guns, the United States had only 431 of 3-inch guns during the year following the outbreak of the European War. These anti-aircraft guns were long regarded as ineffective and were not used by other Powers. Only 90 cm. anti-aircraft guns can be used. As to anti-aircraft guns of this category, the United States had only one up to May, 1941 and manufactured 12 up to June, 1941. However, it needs at least 300 such guns to defend New York City alone.

Up to the present time, the United States National Defense program has made very little progress. Since the Axis Powers have now combined their forces and declared war against the United States, President Roosevelt cannot boast or deceive the American people any longer. Developments in the near future will testify to this actual state of affairs.



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Superhuman Aerial Feats Accomplished In Battle Over Rangoon by Wild Eagles

Aerial feats which are almost superhuman are being accomplished every minute over the whole Asiatic front by the Japanese airmen, reports the Miyako. One of them is the daring attack of Lieutenant Hideo Ikura and his companion, Sergeant-Major Yoshimi Hiwatari on enemy planes over Rangoon. The story continues:

"On the morning of December 23, the Japanese planes left from their base for Rangoon and arrived there sometime in the afternoon. Immediately below was an enemy airfield. Like bees whose peaceful slumber had been broken by some signs of activity outside, the British planes took to the air and challenged the Japanese but they were no match.

"The Japanese planes power-dived for the hangar despite the obstruction of British aircraft and set it on fire. However, just at that moment, a bullet from an anti-aircraft gun pierced the body of Lieutenant Ikura.

"But the pilot was undaunted. 'Let 'em come!' he shouted as he stood up in his cockpit and threw both of his hands up in the air. In the rear cockpit, his subordinate with a white towel around his head was pouring out hot lead from the machine-gun.

"Then, at that moment, red hot flames shot from the engine of Ikura's plane. One of the wings collapsed, Lieutenant Ikura threw up his hands again and shouted something. In the back, Sergeant-Major Hiwatari was determined that the British planes should receive every ammunition that he had. He continued firing while their plane was being consumed in flames. Finally he shot down the last enemy plane and Sergeant-Major Hiwatari was all smiles when his plane blew up.

"He was satisfied. So was Lieutenant Ikura who is believed to have raised his hands in 'banzai!' when the bullet pierced his body."

TOMMIES BULLY GREEKS ON ISLAND OF CYPRUS

Britishers Get Drunk, Rob People and Look for Trouble

Transocean

ANKARA, December 18.—British and Greek papers from Cyprus both contain evidence of the growing tension between the Greek population in this island and the English as well as Empire occupation troops there.

The tension was created by British soldiers, who have increasingly terrorized the population. Many of them have often robbed the people and have, during or after their usual drinking bouts, started arguments with the population, which usually wound up in brawls. Such brawls occurred nearly every night and sometimes were of a serious nature. Thus, many Greeks had been killed during the last three weeks, it was reported.

While the soldiers participating in such brawls got away with light penalties, the Greek civilian population was held responsible in all cases and punished with heavy monetary fines and prison terms.

SPAIN WILL CONTINUE SAILINGS TO S. AMERICA

Report of Cancellation of Shipping Only Applies to U.S.

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—Spanish ships will continue to cross the Atlantic to South American ports. In particular the Rio de la Plata service of the Spanish Ybarra Shipping Company will not be suspended, the offices in the Argentine capital of this concern announced today.

This announcement was made to refute reports that Spanish ships had been ordered to return to Spain and sailings to America had been cancelled.

Only the Spanish shipping service to the United States would be abandoned, the announcement explained.

Lack of Shipping Felt

Transocean

ANKARA, December 18.—More than 10,000 tons of goods have been stored at Limassaol, a port on the island of Cyprus, for months. These cargoes have been waiting in vain for ships. Although freight rates between Cyprus and Egypt during the past few months have been raised from 10 shillings to 18 shillings per ton, still no shipping space has been offered.

JAPANESE TRANSLATES OLD GREEK LITERATURE

Tsuchii Started on His Work in 1913—Will Be Published Early Next Year

Lovers of literature in Japan will be entertained with the cream of ancient Greek literature early next year. Bansui Tsuchii who had been devoting himself since 1913 up to last year is given credit for his translation of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey from the original Greek texts, according to the Asahi.

Mr. Tsuchii began his translation on the two great epics into Japanese in 1913 and continued the laborious task until last December when he accomplished the translation at last. While engaged in the work he had the misfortune to be bereaved of his three beloved sons successively. Nevertheless, Mr. Tsuchii held up under his sorrow devoting heart and soul to his work with scholastic conscience.

Iliad is, as is well known, an epic poem narrating some of the events of the siege of Troy (Iliam) and Odyssey is a story describing the 10 years' wanderings of Odysseus, a Greek hero, to Ithaca after the siege of Troy.

The publication of translation of these great war epics will prove to be the more significant when the Japanese nation is waging the greatest war of its history.

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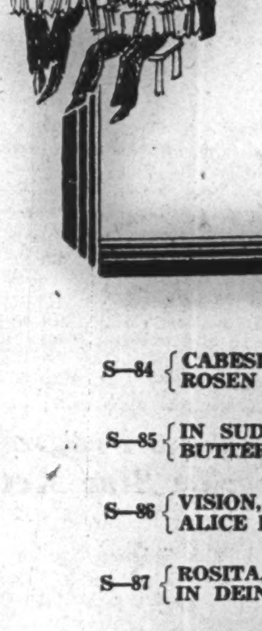

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Realistic Air Raid Drills to Be Held On Large Scale to Bolster Home Front

With a view to tightening the home defense front in order to guard the nation against possible air raids in anticipation of the present hostility, an air defense drill will soon be conducted on a lange scale throughout the country according to a decision made on Saturday by the Home Ministry.

According to the tentative program mapped out, the authorities state the proposed drill will be chiefly centered to acquaint all the people to undergo a strenuous training as if a raid actually happened and also to test the nation's fighting facilities. Present plan calls for no siren whistle to announce a drill so that it would not be mistaken for an actual air raid.

Insofar as Tokyo is concerned, two or three street blocks working as one unit will conduct a drill, with the date to differ in accordance with the headquarters of the unit. The whole drill will, furthermore, be under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Board.

Not all cities in the country will participate in the air drill at one time for the Home Ministry is of the opinion that different regions should have different dates. The authorities declare that as far as provincial localities are concerned, the drill will be supervised by two or three villages or towns cooperating as one unit. Moreover, the forthcoming defense drill will particularly stress protection of communication lines, light control and fire-fighting.

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BERLIN PRESS VIEWS WAR GUILT QUESTION

Takes Form of Comments on Speeches of Premier Tojo and Roosevelt

Transocean

BERLIN, December 17.—The war guilt question once again formed the main theme of the Berlin press this morning, this time in the form of comments on the speeches of Premier Hideki Tojo and President Roosevelt as well as on the history of the Tripartite Pact with reference to the recent special conference of the representatives of the three big Powers at Berlin.

The foreign political correspondent of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Max Clauss, in an article entitled "The Road of the Three" reviews the political experiences which made for a rapprochement of Japan, Italy and Germany, first through the Anti-Comintern Pact, then through the Three Power Pact, and now through the joint front of the Anglo-Saxon countries. With regard to the decisive phase in international history after the settlement of the Sudeten problem through the Munich agreement of October 1938, from which the then British Prime Minister Chamberlain returned with the insulting sobriquet of "appeaser," Mr. Clauss writes:

Churchill Stirs Trouble

"After the Munich agreement, Germany recognized that Britain was ready to make a compromise with regard to the reorganization of Central Europe, because she was not prepared for an armed conflict; that, however, at the same time in and around Britain the war party, ranging from Churchill to Roosevelt reared its head under the slogan 'No more Munich,' berating the Chamberlain Government for its new policy and aiming at a world war against the Axis and the world political triangle. Now the hour had arrived when friend and foe parted ways and when Germany had to prepare for meeting in time the menace of a new encirclement. This in a negative way was done by getting the Soviets out of the enemy front at the beginning of the war, and in a positive form by concluding a close alliance with countries which were in the same position, had the same enemies, and which were without compromise striving for the materialization of the same ideals.'"

In the Berliner Boersenzeitung, the Italian Ambassador to Germany, Dino Alfieri, describes what led Italy into war with the United States. He explains that the fact alone that there was always a strong Italian emigration to the United States made for a friendly Italian policy toward the United States. He points out that Italy just as Germany and Japan was ready to promote all the prerequisites for a peaceful development between the continents, "had it not been for the director of White House, who at the request of dollar imperialism chose a different road." Above all the strong Italian emigration ought to have opened Roosevelt's eyes to Italy's problems. "Nevertheless, any attempt by Italy at solving her vital problems by territorial expansion, as, for instance, in the case of the Abyssinian war or by internal reforms and the introduction of autarchic measures, met with the inconceivable enmity of White House, although none of these measures touched in any way of United States problems."

U.S. Is Satiated

Ambassador Alfieri then points out that the Boston broadcasting station—although inadvertently—"clearly depicted the real problem of this war by stating that the United States war is a struggle of the satiated against the starving."

The Voelkischer Beobachter characterizes the difference between the speeches of the Japanese Premier and Roosevelt by the headline "The Correct Answer." About the statements of both statesmen regarding the background of the Pacific war the paper writes: "Provocative meddling in the life of a sphere in which the United States clearly could claim no privileges other than any country having commercial relations with this sphere has brought us to where we are standing today."

"That Japan at the last moment broke the ring of encirclement and put an end to these machinations, was nothing but an act of justified self-defense. It may be that Roosevelt seriously thought that he could with impunity meddle with the life and honor of a big nation. But to any observer it was clear that the only answer to this megalomaniacal attack was a counter-attack."

KITAJIMA RESIGNS POST

Uyeba Appointed Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs Ministry

Tetsuzo Uyeba, former Director of the Industrial Bureau of the Overseas Affairs Ministry, was appointed as the Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs Ministry Friday it is officially announced.

Vice-Minister Kenjiro Kitajima resigned, as he had been intending since the appointment of Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino concurrently as the Minister of Overseas Affairs. Naooka Kawamura, director of the Southern Development Bureau of the Ministry, also resigned, and Vice-Minister Uyeba is appointed to fill the post concurrently.

Paris Controls Jews

Transocean

PARIS, December 18.—The Chief of Police of the Seine district last night issued an ordinance introducing a considerable tightening of the control of Jews. This ordinance provides that Jews coming from the French provinces to Paris with valid credentials must report to the police within 24 hours after their arrival. Jews will be permitted only in special cases to take domicile in the Seine district. All Jews or gentiles housing Jews must report this fact to the police immediately.

Shoulder White Men's Burden

These men and their like have been given the task of defending Singapore. Their brothers up in Hongkong were placed in the first line which were pounced upon by the slashing Japanese offensive. Their casualties were heavy, of course. Soon the swift and deadly drive of the Imperial Army of the Japanese Empire will be directed at Singapore.

Times Book Shelf

(Continued From Page 6)

tions, evidently against their own will and wishes, became a theater of war, the general interest of the whole world was again directed toward them. The extraordinary bravery of the small belligerent peoples which was duly recognized by friends and enemies, cannot at all be regarded to be a manifestation of mere self-defense. It appears that the nations of the south-eastern part of Europe have gained by this fighting their often violated right of living as well as the renewed esteem of all other nations.

Undoubtedly the political and cultural future of the Balkan will undergo a great change, but the peninsula will remain the natural connection between occident and orient. Thus, it would be wise to pay attention to the future of a part of Europe which has been mistaken for centuries. The author has removed many impediments overshadowing the recent conception of Balkan things. More than his statements, although they are full of knowledge and understanding, make propaganda the wonderful pictures he gathered for the interest of the reader. They are the best illustrations one can ever expect!

Roosevelt Following Churchill's Path, Leading His Nation to Final Disaster

Transocean

SHANGHAI.—Looking over what proved to be the last edition of the North China Daily News, which came out on December 8 for the last time, this interesting little item carried by the United Press was discovered; "Senator Ralph O. Brewster, Republican of Maine and a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, yesterday declared in a speech that the United States Navy can defeat the Japanese Navy at any time anywhere.

"Simultaneously, in New York, Rear-Admiral Clark H. Woodward declared that the United States was already engaged in hostilities extending throughout the world. 'It is useless to ask the question whether we are going to get into war for we are already in it,' he declared. 'We are definitely in the Battle of the Atlantic, the Battle of Russia, the Battle of North Africa and the Battle of China.'"

One day later the United States was at war, and the United States Navy was given its chance to blow the Japanese Navy out of the water. The Battle of the Pacific had begun.

In Washington recently President Roosevelt addressed a message to the American people. He admitted that serious damage had been done to the Hawaiian Islands, he admitted serious losses to the United States Navy. But he excused the initial disaster on the grounds of surprise. He said the Japanese attack came as a complete surprise and without warning. Hence the U.S. Navy could not give a good account of itself.

Considering the fact that the Roosevelt Administration repeatedly has stated that the United States already was at war, there is no excuse for being caught by surprise. On the very eve of the opening of hostilities, an American admiral proclaimed that the United States already was at war, while a Senator bluntly boasts that the U.S. Navy could defeat the Japanese Navy at any time and anywhere. Notwithstanding these open statements that the United States considered itself already at war throughout the world, the President still claimed the element of surprise for being responsible for the defeat of the American Navy.

It is becoming apparent that President Roosevelt is following the lead of Winston Churchill. Like the British Prime Minister, he is blaming defeat on everything but the right thing. He refuses to admit that the enemy is better. He insists on underestimating his opponent. Mr. Churchill's policy has led the British nation to disaster. And it is becoming increasingly clear that Roosevelt's leadership will do the same to the American people.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

him admit once that he fears he may appear "a bit peculiar." Because people as a rule fail to understand or rightly evaluate highly developed characters or subtly-cultivated mentalities, able to penentrate more deeply into the essence of the problems of life than the average intelligence does, they are apt to explain away the mystery by calling them "eccentric," instead of delving into the secrets of their natures. Besides, every man has at least one story worth telling or worth hearing, which, by the way, he generally prefers to keep to himself. Dr. Kato can tell us no doubt many interesting stories, both light and serious, joyous and sad, but, a far as I can observe, he is the best story in himeslf.

A little Boy Enlightened

One morning while engaged in his road-sweeping operation he was met by a little urchin in his neighborhood who abruptly asked him, "Why do you sweep the road, Sensei?"

Dr. Kato was medical adviser to the local national school, and the boy was probably one of the students thereof. For a moment he was taken aback, for he was doing that he was doing as a matter of course, part of his day's job always, and never expected this particular morning to have to answer this simple but radical question.

"Why do I sweep the road?" he repeated the query, and the rest of his answer, as he told a friend afterwards, framed itself spontaneously. "Why do I sweep the road? And why not? This is a roadway in Japan that belongs to no foreign country, and I sweep it because I am a Japanese. If the Japanese don't sweep their roads, who else, do you think, will sweep them? Indeed in some parts of the world, Shanghai or Hongkong or some such place where many foreigners are living, there are two kinds of people, I understand, those 'superior' persons who lead a lazy, comfortable life and those compelled to do hard manual labor like cleaning the gutter and sweeping the road. But mark my word, my young friend, those who think in any city or country they are too good to sweep their own roads and get other men say, poor natives or those they think inferior to themselves, to do it for them—such people will be sure some day to be driven out of that city or country and that the land thus denied them will be ultimately given to those who sweep the road—do you understand?"

(To Be Concluded)

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Kikugoro Onoye and other principal kabuki players performance in "Onshu Ijo," or "Beyond Obligation and Revenge" and four other plays. Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Tokyo Gekijo—Shochiku Kateigeki, A groupe of Comedians in Osaka, performance; "Grandmother" and three other comedies. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Meijiza—The Shinsei Shimpa, A groupe of popular actors and actresses headed by Shotaro Hanayagi, performance in "Sansan-do" or "The Mourtain Approach to a Tombyard" and two other plays. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 2 p.m.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Shinkoku-geki Theatrical Troupe Performance, starting December 3 with matinee on Sundays until December 25; "Sekishumi Ikiru" or "One Armed Soldier", "Benkei, A Great Warrior" and "Shanghai". Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Yurakuza—Geijutsuza Dramatic company, headed by Yaeko Mizutani performance in "Ryobo" or "Matron" and two other plays. From December 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Shimbashi Embujo—The Japan Magicians Association Organization Celebration performance. Curtain rises at 12:30 and 5 p.m. (Dec. 24-28).

Kabukiza—Kabukikai, a company of junior Kabuki players, performance during daytime before the curtain rises for the evening show; "Shimpan Uta Saimon" (Omitsu's Sacrifice) and three other dramas. Curtain rises at noon.

ART EXHIBITIONS

The Gincho Society Japanese Pictures first exhibition, Ginza Gallery, Nishi-Ginza. Dec. 23-26.

Tama Teikoku Art School Alumni's works, the school gallery, Tamagawa, Setagayaku on December 26 and 27.

DEPT. STORE EXHIBITIONS

Yashu Muto one-man show on "the horse," Takashimaya, Nihonbashi, Dec. 24-28.

The 16th Year of Showa Events' Pictures, Mitsukoshi, Nihonbashi. Dec. 21-28.

MOVIES

"Ariane"—A Paul Czinner's production, featuring Elizabeth Bergner, Rudolf Forster and Theodore Roos. Nichigeki Shogekijo, Yurakucho. (Dec. 23-25)

"Die Deutsche Wehrmac" or "The Army Might of Germany"—Nippon Eiga Boeki K.K. presentation, Hogakuza, Musashinokan and Taishokan (Asakusa).

"Jiro Monogatari"—A Nikkatsu picture, starring Haruko Sugimura, Chieko Tamura and others. Hibiya Eiga Gekijo, Ginza Eiga Gekijo.

"Fanny Elssler"—A Ufa Film. Towa-Shoji Presentation. Starring Lilian Harvey and Willy Birgel. Odeonza (Yokohama).

"Wagayawa Tanoshi" or "Our Happy Home,"—A Toho Comedy Picture starring Hisako Yamane and Hideo Saeki. Hibiya Eiga Gekijo.

Culture Society Maps Out New Program To Expand Co-Prosperity Bloc Activities

Plans for the expansion of its activities into Malaya, the Philippines, and other regions of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been revealed by the Kokusai Bunka Shinko Kai (Society for International Cultural Relations.) Taking advantage of the advance of the Imperial Japanese military and naval forces into those areas, the cultural organization has mapped out a program for introducing Japanese culture there in an effort to stimulate the revival of an Oriental culture in regions heretofore dominated by Occidentals.

The three departments of General Affairs, Enterprise, and Investigation have been instituted by the managing-director of the society to take care of this new activity. The General Affairs department is to handle the general administrative work, the Investigation department will handle study and research, while most of the active work in the field will be entrusted to the pivotal Enterprise Department.

Four separate activities, each under the direction of a separate section of the Enterprise Department, are now in the process of being organized, as follows:

(1) The Science Section, concerned with the introduction into occupied areas of Japanese culture and science, exchange of professors and students between Japan and these regions, and the establishment of research institutes and academic chairs in these regions.

(2) The Art Section, concerned with the study and compilation of data concerning the art, crafts, architecture, and music of these regions.

(3) The Visual Education Section, for the promotion of cultural relations between Japan and these regions through the medium of films, photographs, and magic lantern slides.

(4) The Publications Section to handle the publication of books both in the Japanese language and in the languages of inhabitants of the areas concerned.

The Society, believing that the diffusion of the Japanese language among the inhabitants of these regions should constitute the nucleus of all activities, has already published a "Present Day Japanese Grammar." Three volumes of a series to be known as "Japanese Culture Readers" are being projected as the next immediate effort, with other similar works to follow.

SWEDISH MOTORSHIP STOLEN BY AMERICA

Roosevelt Admits Robbing of Neutral Countries Friendly Toward U.S.

Transocean

BERLIN, December 16.—The taking over of the Swedish motorship "Kungsholm" by the United States is commented upon by all Berlin morning papers. Under the heading "U.S. Steals Swedish Motorship," the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes:

"On the same day on which the Roosevelt Government confiscated the large French passenger liner 'Normandie' it stole likewise the Swedish motorship 'Kungsholm.' The reasons given for this step are classical. Whereas as far as the French were concerned one did not deem it necessary at all to say a few words in explanation, one certifies to the Swedes that it was true that they were a friendly nation, but that one just needed their vessel and that after all they themselves could not do anything with it. Conceptions like respect of foreign property or even the stipulations of international law apparently have no longer the slightest meaning for the allies of the Soviet Bolshevists in White House."

The 12-Uhr Blatt says the following with regard to this affair: "Jewish contortions only scantily conceal the piratical spirit which speaks from this report. Roosevelt's rapacity does not even halt before friendly nations, after all the United States under his rule has always ignored neutrality. 'Taken over' means nothing else but 'stolen.' But also in this form the report constitutes an insult to all neutral States."

In the paper Der Montag, it is said: "With this report from Washington the Government of the war criminal Roosevelt admits that after innumerable acts of force against Germany, Italy and Japan, it has now started to rob countries which are emphasizing their neutrality to the utmost and are allegedly entertaining friendly relations with the United States. The confiscation of the 'Kungsholm' constitutes a case of common theft or an act of piracy. Roosevelt apparently intends to use this vessel for some war purposes in the Northern Hemisphere."

In Reconquered Karelia

Transocean

HELSINKI, December 18.—The Finnish Post and Telegraph Administration announced that thus far nine post and telegraph offices have been established in reconquered Karelia. Thus Vipuri and Sortavala each have six telephone and telegraph lines with the remainder of Finland.

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FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-choma, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices, C. Matsushita, furniture merchant. No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Miscellaneous

UTILIZE our service when applications for permit or report to the Government regarding Foreign Exchange Control Law and Freezing Law or others are desired to be made out. Quick and dependable service assured. Jiro Hatano Trade Office, Tel. 57-1390. Taikaku Bldg., 3, 5-chome, Nishi-Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai (formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. (Graduate U.S.C. & U. of Penn.). Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. (Graduate Maryland Univ.). Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5 chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer Branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi Station besides Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichisogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist, English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Tel. Chigasaki No. 8.

KANEBO HEAD URGES INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Says Heavy Industry Must Be Expanded to Digest All New Supplies

BOND-TAKE PRODIGIOUS

Linkage of Various Southern Currencies With Yen Necessary, Shareholders Told

Japan must expand its heavy industry to such an extent as to digest with ease all the raw materials which might pour into this country from the southwestern Pacific in the near future, Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, declared at the general meeting of shareholders at its main office here Friday.

Mr. Tsuda expressed crisply his own view of the War of Greater East Asia, explained the significance of this war of the century, and urged all the businessmen on the home front to perform in silence and with grim determination their legitimate duty of establishing a new order in East Asia, and of liberating all Asiatic peoples from the yoke of American and British imperialism, for which purpose Japan is now fighting.

Region of Plenty

Highlights of his speech follow:

"The South Seas region is the Eldorado of the world today, peninsulas and islands in and around these waters being most richly endowed with rubber, tin, tungsten, manganese, chromium, bauxite and other strategical materials. In addition to these materials, oil, quinine, sugar, hemp and iron are produced in abundance in this area. Furthermore Australian wool and Indian cotton would soon be placed at the disposal of Japan.

"Japan should not be content with the mere shutting off these strategical materials of the South off from the United States and Britain, but should make extra efforts to exploit the natural resources there not only to satisfy the demand of this country but to promote the welfare of the native islanders. But here we must reflect on our industrial power. Can Japan be a good customer of the southwestern Pacific, taking the place of the United States and Britain? Are Japan's industrial facilities big enough to absorb all the raw materials of the southern regions? I firmly believe that Japan must make special efforts to expand the scale of its heavy industry as soon as possible to solve this question.

War Bonds Digested

"Since the outbreak of the current hostilities four and a half years ago, Japan has digested war bonds amounting to ¥29,000,000. The nation must expect to shoulder more war expenditure for the prosecution of the war against the United States and Britain, the two greatest democratic nations of the world. There are billions of people on the peninsulas and islands in and around the southwestern Pacific whose color is the same as ours, and whose innocent eyes will look up to us as their most reliable leaders and most generous benefactors. Japan must assure these people of the supply of foodstuffs and daily necessaries, and this is one of the important missions which has been charged on the manufacturers and traders of this country.

"Then, we must think of the problem of currency in these regions. Various currencies now in circulation in various parts of the South should be linked with the yen, and in this regard, Japan's rich experience in the operations of currency it obtained for the past four and a half years' fight on the Continent should be fully utilized.

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we recall with regret that Japan has been practically devoid of self-sufficiency in almost all important raw materials for industry, and that no small part of Japanese industry has been dependent on the protection of the Government, and has florished under the Government's subsides. All this has to be wiped out completely of the industrial world of this country on this occasion."

COAL FIRMS REORGANIZED

To Become Members of Coal Control Assn. as Part of New Structure

The various coal companies designated for membership with the Coal Control Association by the Commerce and Industry Ministry are fast reorganizing themselves or dissolving in line with the new industrial structure.

A North Kyushu Coal Control Company, Ltd. has recently been established as substitute for the Mutual Aid Coal Company, Ltd. which had been the designated company for the northern Kyushu area. The Western Coal Company changed its name to Western Kyushu Coal Company and the Ube Coal Company to Yamaguchi Coal Company. The Chikuho Coal Mining Association designated under Paragraph 1, Article 1 of the Coal Distribution Control Regulations decided to dissolve itself.

These changes were announced in the Official Gazette for Saturday.

To Absorb Firm

In confirmity with the Finance Ministry's plan for consolidation of small insurance underwriters, the Meiji Life Insurance Company has decided to absorb the Fukutoku Life Insurance Company.

Bill Clearings

December 27
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	455,644	240,635
Balance	66,341	52,649

Bill Provides Fund For Equalization In State Railways

An equalization fund system is to be embodied in the bill amending the Imperial Railways Special Account Law which is to be presented to the current 79th session of the Diet along with two other bills the Railways Ministry is introducing in the Diet. The new system seeks to utilize the additional revenue to the special account of the Railways Ministry, from the raise in transportation rates recently enforced, for making repairs and improvements in the existing lines regardless of the revenue of the Ministry from its enterprises.

SHANGHAI TRADERS SEEK JAPANESE AID

Hongkong Fall Shows No Alternative but for Chinese To Cooperate in Commerce

Chinese in Shanghai, especially those engaged in financial, commercial and industrial enterprises, have made up their minds to cooperate with Japan in the industrial development of the Continent, an important change which the fall of Hongkong into Japanese hands has brought about on the psychology of the Chinese masses, the Miyako reports.

The collapse of Hongkong, the most vital spot of the so-called "Free China" outside Chungking has no doubt made all pro-American and pro-British Chinese desperate, and out of this desperation has sprung, says the paper, a new belief that there is no way left for them to open up their doomed destiny but the cooperation with Japan.

There are many indications in Shanghai today that most of the Chinese financiers, traders and industrialists in that city will shortly begin to take definite steps in collaborating with Japanese businessmen in the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Already Chinese bankers in Shanghai are helping Japan in restoring the financial order in the International Settlement of the city, and the ever-dwindling confidence in the fapi in China following the fall of Hongkong will precipitate their efforts in this direction. Before long, the paper avers, Chinese bankers not only in Shanghai but also in other large cities on the Continent will begin to back up readily the new Chinese currency thereby consolidating further the foundation of the Central Reserve Bank of China, and adding to its domination of financial China.

As Hongkong fell on Christmas, it was not clear how deeply the Shanghai market was shocked by the news, because the market was closed on that day. Yet the gold bullion quotation was up by some 1,000 yuan, clearly indicating the profound unrest of the Chungking dollar, according to the paper.

Note Issues High

Bank of Japan note issue on Friday came close to the ¥5,600,000,000 mark, indicating an increase of ¥163,000,000 over the previous day, according to the Nichi Nichi. The day's issue was ¥5,582,000,000. On the day, the year-end funds shifted in huge volumes on the call market in the city, and at the same time, the demand for the advances on debentures, and the money for payment was also heavy. But thanks to the steady progress in payment by the Government, the demand and supply of money was kept in good balance on the market. Overnight rate quoted 7 rin at high and 6.43 rin at low.

To Set Up Branches

With the object of tapping the idle money of the people, additional branch offices of the Central Bank of Cooperative Societies will be set up in Akita, Nagoya, Kanazawa, Hiroshima, Matsuye, Takamatsu and Kagoshima.

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 27
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,778,658
Over Issue	1,078,658
Deposits	612,274
Loans	499,380

The Bank of Taiwan, Limited

Established 1899

President: Yakichi Suitsu, Esq.
Vice-President: Masahiko Wada, Esq.

Directors:
Kenji Yamamoto, Esq.
Hyotaro Motohashi, Esq.
Tozo Hirano, Esq.
Fumio Narita, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH

TOKYO BRANCH:
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku.
F. Tadaki, Esq., Manager

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Kwantung:—Dairen.
China:—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Swatow.
Java:—Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.
Others:—Bombay, Hongkong, London, New York, Singapore, Manila.

N.E.I. OIL INDUSTRY BADLY HIT BY WAR

Virtual Suspension of Shipping Making Exportation Extremely Difficult

With the virtual suspension of shipping service with the British Empire and its colonies, the oil industry of the Netherlands East Indies has been severely affected by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

According to the statistics appearing in the December number of the Kokusei Graph, crude oil production of the Dutch colony for last year totaled 7,939,000 metric tons, which is more than 30 per cent of the aggregate output in East Asia. The total oil import for the same year amounted to 48,242,000 barrels of which 8,574,000 barrels were shipped to Singapore, 6,524,000 barrels to Australia, 1,456,000 barrels to Malaya, 1,487,000 barrels to China, 1,373,000 barrels to New Zealand, 954,000 barrels to French Indo-China, 716,000 barrels to India and 834,000 barrels to the Union of South Africa.

Sumatra Most Important

The Island of Sumatra is the most important oil producing area of the Netherlands East Indies, followed by the islands of Borneo and Java, as shown in the following regional production table: (In 1,000 metric tons).

	1939	1940
Java	841.0	839.5
Sumatra	5,320.3	3,208.8
Borneo	1,787.4	1,890.7

At present there are 23 oil-collecting companies, but 99 per cent of the total output is accounted for by three British or American-financed corporations. The number of oil refineries in N.E.I. totals seven companies with their aggregate daily capacity registering at about 22,860 metric tons, which is 2.04 per cent of the world's figure. The output of refined oil for 1938, 1939 and 1940 is as follows: (In 1,000 metric tons)

	1938	1939	1940
Petroleum	1,850.9	2,099.8	1,910.9
Aviation oil	401.4	416.0	337.0
White spirit	58.2	51.8	4.6
Oil for diesel engines	2,792.7	2,902.4	2,854.1
Lubricating oil	25.1	29.2	33.8
Impregnated oil	17.2	19.3	25.5
Paraffin	78.2	92.0	92.4
Asphalt	24.7	29.3	46.0

TOKYO RETAIL PRICES UP, FISH IN THE LEAD

Prices of Grains, Meat, Fuel Remain Unchanged in Period Between Nov., Dec.

Tokyo's retail commodity prices continue to rise during the one-month period between November 16 and December 15, it was announced by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

According to the statistics compiled by the chamber, the Tokyo's index of retail prices as of December 15 stood at 181.6 (taking the average figure of 1930 as 100) which shows a rise of 1.3 per cent in comparison with a month before and 4.5 per cent against a year before.

An advance of 7.7 per cent, as compared with the figure for November 15, was seen in soft drinks and relishes, 1.7 per cent in garments and personal effects, 0.3 per cent in fish, 0.1 per cent in vegetables and fruits and 0.1 per cent in building materials. Prices of grains, meat and fuel, however, remained unchanged. The following is the indices of major commodities as of December 15: (Minus signs denote decrease)

	Indices	Comparison with Dec. 15, 1940	Comparison with July 15, 1937
Grains	160.4	—0.7	40.3
Vegetables and fruits	163.9	—0.2	48.3
Meat	141.3	3.4	43.2
Fish	227.2	7.2	162.7
Soft drinks and relishes	143.6	6.4	35.2
Garments and personal effects	228.8	10.3	91.0
Fuel	126.5	0.6	17.1
Building materials	265.1	10.5	66.2

The Yasuda Bank, Limited

(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)

HEAD OFFICE:
Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Capital Subscribed ¥150,000,000
Reserves ......¥ 82,000,000

President:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.

Vice-President:
HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.

Managing Directors:
YUZO HAMADA, Esq.
SHIRO FUJISAKI, Esq.
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.

The Bank is now in command of not only One Hundred and Thirty-Two Branches throughout Japan, but also of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities, foreign and domestic.

Foreign Business:
Tokyo Head Office.
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori.
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	147.9	+ 2.30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	96.1	+ 1.70
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	110.0	+ 2.10
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.89	+ .05
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.65	+ .15

BUREAU ANNOUNCES SUBSCRIPTION PLANS

Finance Ministry to Float War Of Greater East Asia Bonds From Next Year

The Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry, as a result of the 80th meeting of the Investment Committee of the bureau held on Friday, has decided to subscribe to ¥200,000,000 of Government bonds. Additional ¥120,000,000 will be alloted for the purchase of corporate debentures and the extension of loans to public bodies.

The companies, the debentures of which are to be taken up by the bureau will include the Japan Mining Development, Japan Electric Generation and Transmission, Japan Coal, International Tele-Communication, Toa Kaiun Kaisha, Japan Air-Ways, Taiwan Development, Manchuria Colonization, North China Development, Central China Development, South Manchuria Railway, and the Japan Iron Works. The bureau will also subscribe to ¥10,000,000 of Manchoukuo securities and a considerable amount of the People's Rehabilitation Bank's debentures.

As a result of this investment plan which was decided Friday, the purchase of Government bonds by the Deposit Bureau for the 1941 fiscal year will total ¥2,200,000,000; loans to public bodies, ¥373,530,000 and subscription to corporate debentures, ¥445,260,000.

It is reported in this connection that the Finance Ministry decided hereafter to rename war bonds as War of Greater East Asia Bonds and an ordinance to this effect was issued Friday to be put into effect on January 1 next year.

Meanwhile ¥17,000,000 of credits will be extended to the Ishihara Industry Company by a financing syndicate which was formed by the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Dai-Ichi, Yasuda, One-Hundred, Sanwa, Sumitomo and Nomura banks. The funds thus to be raised will be allotted for the financing of the iron deposits development in Hainan Island.

Bills to Be Sent

The Commerce and Industry Ministry will introduce the Important Materials Control Corporation bill and six other bills to the coming session of the Diet, the Miyako reports. The bill mentioned first is designed to promote the expansion of industrial power, and prepare the country fully for a protracted warfare by storing up all strategical materials. Another bill regarding the revision of the structure of the Teikoku Mining Development Company and other national policy corporations aims to expand the structure of these corporations so as to fit them to the task of developing natural resources in the South.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihonbashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Eizo Ueyama, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

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STOCK MART CLOSES YEAR QUIET, SOUND

Steady Sentiment of Last Few Days Replaced by Upsurge On News

The stock market closed for the year yesterday very quiet and sound Tokyo Exchange, new, was perceived to have firmed up.

For the last few days the general sentiment had been steady, profit-taking ware having been well digested. Yesterday on reports that the fighting in Malaya and Borneo was activated, the Manila Government was clearing out of the capital and the fighting strength of Chungking would be severely reduced by the surrender of Hongkong, the bulls began to take heart, so that many securities grew strong. Textiles, shippings and Tokyo Electric were extensively bought.

Iriyama Coal, for instance, and some others fell ¥5-6 but they exercised no influence on the general tone of the market. Stimulated by the strength of Miscellaneous, short-term Tokyo, new, after opening at ¥146.20 steadily climbed until it was quoted at ¥148. Reflecting the anticipation of highs with the turn of the year, the general sentiment was quiet and sound.

Long-term N.Y.K. closed at 12:32 p.m. at ¥115.70, its new ¥97.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥168.40, its new ¥111.70 and Tokyo Electric Light unquoted. The closing prices of the leading short-term securities were Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥147.90, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥165.90, its new ¥110.00, N.Y.K. ¥114.70 and its new ¥96.10.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday morning session were:

First Section

Open. Clos.	Jan.	Feb.
Fuji Spin (50)	69.3	70.1
Fuji, new (25)	40.7	41.4
Kanegafuchi (50)	166.7	168.4
Do, new (25)	110.7	111.7
Teikoku Ray (50)	111.0	111.9
Tei'ku Ray (37½)	103.0	103.6
Toyo Rayon, n(50)	82.9	83.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	39.5	37.6
Tokyo Light (50)	66.7	....
Electro-chem (50)	63.5	64.1
Ensuiko Sug (50)	69.6	70.4
Japan Min (50)	65.8	66.2
M'churia Ind (50)	63.5	63.9
Tokyo Stock (50)	147.9	148.4
Do. new (50)	148.5	149.9

Second Section

N. Y. K. (50)	115.5	115.7
Do. new (37½)	97.0	97.4
O. S. K. (50)	100.5	101.1
Do. new (37½)	82.9	83.8
Ishikawajima (50)	79.1	79.3
Ishikawajima (25)	49.5	49.8
Uraga Dock (50)	119.1	118.0
M'bishi Heavy (50)	92.9	92.0
Hitachi Works (50)	77.5	78.3
Iwaki Col (50)	34.5	35.1
Steel Tube (50)	77.0	77.1
Asano Cem (50)	53.9	53.9

Third Section

Japan Fat (50)	62.4	64.0
Japan Soda (25)	32.3	32.6
Japan Oil (50)	79.2	80.0
Karafuto Oil (50)	52.6	53.3
Nichiro Fish (50)	78.2	78.9
Shochiku (50)	62.0	62.0

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Kogo 5s	105.65	105.65	105.65	105.65
Second 5s	105.65	105.65	105.65	105.65
First 4s	102.60	102.60	102.60	102.60

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	146.3	148.0	146.3	147.9
N. Y. K., old	113.3	116.0	113.3	114.7
N. Y. K., new	94.9	97.0	94.9	96.1
Kanegafuchi Spin.	165.1	166.7	165.1	165.9
Kanegafuchi, new	109.8	110.5	109.6	110.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	101.9	103.0	101.1	102.4
Osaka Stock, new	84.9	84.9	83.9	84.1
S. M. Railway	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	92.1	92.9	92.1	92.9
Tokyo Light	66.5	66.6	66.5	66.6
Hitachi Works	76.0	76.6	76.0	76.5
Japan Steel Tube	76.0	76.6	75.1	75.1
Japan Oil	78.9	78.9	78.0	78.1
Japan Mining	64.2	64.5	64.0	64.0
Manchuria Ind	62.1	62.5	61.8	61.8

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ......¥ 77,600,000

CHAIRMAN: Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi, Yuzuru Kimura, Kanoh Shundo.

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCHES—HOME:
Eitaibashi (Tokyo), Tokio Kaijo Bld'g (Tokyo), Marunouchi Bld'g (Tokyo), Nihombashi (Tokyo), Yotsuya (Tokyo), Komagome (Tokyo), Nihombashi-Toricho (Tokyo), Kanda (Tokyo), Shinagawa (Tokyo), Omori (Tokyo), Toranomon (Tokyo), Kyobashi (Tokyo), Shibuya (Tokyo), Kamata (Tokyo), Itabashi (Tokyo), Honkokucho (Tokyo), Ningyocho (Tokyo), Fukagawa (Tokyo), Susaki (Tokyo), Takabashi (Tokyo), Honjo (Tokyo), Shinjuku (Tokyo), Osaka, Umeda (Osaka), Nakanoshima (Osaka), Semba (Osaka), Osaka-Minami (Osaka), Kobe, Sannomiya (Kobe), Shinko Bld'g (Kobe), Kyoto, Nagoya, Atsuta (Nagoya), Otaru Kokura.

BRANCHES—OVERSEAS:
SHANGHAI, 36, Kiukiang Road.
DAIREN, 133, Yamagata-Dori.

In Appreciation for Aid From Japan, Thailand Will Supply Goods, Vanich Says

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has driven the economic influence of the United States and Britain out of Thailand, and Thailand is now ready to send rice, rubber, and tin to Japan, said Acting Finance Minister of Thailand Nai Vanich in a telephone message to the Nichi Nichi Friday.

"We declare with a great pride that we, the people of Thailand will proceed with indomitable spirit and grim determination for the creation of Asia for Asiatics hand in hand with the Japanese," Mr. Vanich said.

"Although we have not yet declared war on the United States and Britain," he went on, "we regard these two nations as our enemy. We have already confiscated all American and British assets and property in Thailand which will roughly amount to 2,000,000 bahts, putting an end to the American and British history of extortion in Thailand for the past century.

"We must make efforts to develop the natural resources of our country, to make Thailand independent not only in terms of politics but of economy as well as to make it a potential unit of East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. We shall be obliged to seek various economic aids from Japan in the future. In return for such aids from Japan, Thailand will send rice, rubber, tin and other special products of the country to Japan, although we are not certain at present exactly when we can do so because of the shortage of ships resulting from the war.

"We hope to cooperate with Japan on every point for economic restoration. When Japanese capital and highly developed technique shake hands with the undeveloped natural resources of Thailand, there will arise great industrial development and prosperity. This will make both the Thailanders and the Japanese happy and contribute greatly toward the promotion of the happiness of mankind as well."

SHIPBUILDERS PLAN NEW CONTROL BODY

Members of Organizing Committee to Meet to Start Preparations for Establishment

An order for the establishment of a Shipbuilding Control Association through which the ship construction industry will be controled on a unified basis was issued Saturday by the Commerce and Industry Ministry in accordance with the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance and at the same time members of the organizing committee were appointed.

Members of the organizing committee will meet in conference in a few days and start the preparations for the establishment. If the preparations smoothly progress, the inaugural meeting of the control agency is expected to be held late January.

Although the Commerce and Industry Ministry is choosing the candidate for the presidency of the association, Koshiro Shiba, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, is believed to take the post. The Chugai understands that Mr. Shiba has already accepted an informal offer by the Ministry for the presidency.

Members of the organizing committee include Teikichi Hori, president of the Uraga Dock, Saburo Rokkaku, President of the Osaka Iron Works, Masasuke Itani, president the Kawasaki Heavy Industry, Sohei Ukai, president of the Tama Shipbuilding, Motojiro Shiraishi, president of the Japan Steel Tubing, Kayemon Tamiya, president of the Harima Shipbuilding and Engineering, Koshiro Shiba, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Hikosuke Araki, president of the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding and Engineering, Toyosaku Kawaminami, president of the Kawaminami Industry, and Shinichi Yamaguchi, managing director of the Kansai Shipbuilding Council.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry also designated the companies which are qualified for the membership of the control agency. They are the companies which are represented at the organizing committee as well as the Kasado Dock, Naniwa Dock, Hakodate Dock, Fujinagata Shipbuilding, Mukojima Dock, Nagoya Shipbuilding, Kanto Shipbuilding Council, Chugoku Shipbuilding Council, Chugoku Shipbuilding Council, Kyushu Shipbuilding Council and Tohoku Shipbuilding Council.

FUJI GAS BOSEKI

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The Ninety-Second Semi Annual Report
(For the Second Half of 1941)

BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES

Capital subscribed	¥ 69,250,000.00
Reserves	18,661,793.91
Research fund contributed by the late Mr. T. Wada	250,000.00
Pension Fund for families of officials and workers contributed by the late Mr. H. Hibiya	100,000.00
Study encouragement fund for officials and workers contributed by the late Mr. E. Kawasaki	70,000.00
Debentures and bills payable	24,899,650.00
Unpaid accounts and dividends unclaimed	7,852,154.38
Deposits	7,668,910.93
Brought forward	5,286,198.00
Net profit	4,144,952.20
Total	¥138,183,659.42

ASSETS

Capital unpaid	¥17,750,000.00
Land, buildings, machinery and fixtures	64,030,304.71
Raw materials and unfinished goods	16,087,907.33
Finished and waste goods	12,515,823.47
Coal and other consumable goods, dining hall and workers' co-operative supplies accounts	3,584,476.05
Extension and improvement funds, and provisional payments	4,685,630.02
Bills receivable and Credit sales	2,263,247.36
Negotiable securities	8,525,243.58
Deposits and cash	8,741,026.90
Total	¥138,183,659.42

June, 1941

FUJI GAS BOSEKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA
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Elected Executive

Shinsaku Tokunaga, former director of the Maintenance and Improvement Bureau of the Railways Ministry, was elected managing-director of the Japan Rolling Stock Company at the plenary general meeting of shareholders held Friday at the head office in Nagoya. Shareholders also endorsed a plan to maintain the share dividend for the second half of this year at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, DEC. 28, 1941

Historic Addresses to the Diet

The addresses of General Hideki Tojo, Premier and War Minister, and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, at the first session of the Imperial Diet yesterday, giving full accounts of the Greater East Asia War, will go down in the history of the Japanese nation. The ministerial speeches on the occasion must be regarded as testimonials of the great task which the whole nation, rising to its supreme effort, has set out to achieve.

Apart from the importance seen in the full accounts of the war given by these Ministers of State, some of the facts and figures released for the first time are highly impressive and convincingly illustrative of the successes our arms are achieving in all parts of East Asia.

A forthcoming event of first importance must be seen in the imminent fall of Manila. The Japanese forces which landed in the northern sectors of Luzon on December 10 and 12 were strongly reinforced ten days later when large forces effected a landing in the southeastern area of the island and at once proceeded to form their front for a general offensive drive from five directions. This disposition of Japanese forces would not have been possible so rapidly but for the destruction of the American air forces.

"The air forces of which the enemy had been so proud," said the Premier, "have well-nigh been annihilated in consequence of the almost incessant attacks of our army and navy air forces. It would be hardly any exaggeration to say that all of the enemy airfields and attached establishments of importance have been completely demolished." It is evident that the American land forces in the island are now obliged to fight without cooperation from the air, a condition despairing in modern warfare.

In Malaya the Japanese Army achieved the first success when they captured Victoria Point on December 14 and they extended their effective control over Penang five days later. The fall of these strategic places into the hands of Japanese forces means the complete disruption of communications between Singapore and Burma or India. It may be said that the fate of Singapore was sealed when these places were surrendered. At Penang the Japanese seized as war booty 1,000 automobiles, 500 tons of gasoline, 50,000 koku of rice, 1,300 tons of tin, 2,000 tons of rubber, 1,000 tons of iron ore. On December 23 Japanese took Taiping, which possess the richest tin mines in the world.

No less encouraging a picture was given when the Premier gave account of the success achieved so far in Borneo. The campaign in the island was opened on December 24 when Japanese troops made a landing in British Borneo. The effort of the Japanese soldiers now is divided between field operations and repairs on the plants and equipment which the British soldiers destroyed before their withdrawal.

It transpires that the British on the spot began their work of destruction some three months ago. Oil plants were in many places destroyed and machinery removed. On December 9 they set fire to oil fields. However, our soldiers seem to have appeared on the scene in time to put a check to their destruction even more successfully than generally expected. For the Premier stated that of the 150 oil fields in that part of the island about a half or 70 fields may be put back into operation within one month or so. The production from these fields alone is estimated at approximately 700 tons a day. It is added that if repairs go on as successfully as expected, there will be an output of half a million tons of oil next year.

The course of the war thus outlined by our Ministers shows that it is progressing true to the principle of modern warfare, in which construction must always go on side by side with destruction. It is really encouraging to note that our arms, through their steady acquisition of material resources in Malaya, Borneo and elsewhere, are being strongly reinforced in the constructive aspects of the war. It is characteristic of this war that its extension means so much addition, instead of depletion, of Japan's armory.

A God in History

It was a saying of the author Merle d'Aubigne, that "There is a God in History."

When Commodore Perry, fresh from his exploits in West Africa, rattled at the gates of Japan, which desired nothing better than to be left alone in peace, did he foresee that he was stirring up a sleeping dragon? When an English Administration forced its trade and drugs on China, and wrenched from it Hongkong, did it foresee the December of 1941? When Americans threw the Hawaiian Queen out of her home and kingdom, did they foresee Pearl Harbor?

Scarcely: yet they might have foreseen that it would some day appear that "There is a God in History."

The British Disgrace at Hongkong

When our troops finally entered Hongkong they discovered that in the major offensive launched by the Imperial forces, the greatest losses were sustained by the Indians, the least by the English.

Coming close on the heels of the magnanimity shown by the Imperial Japanese forces which sent a mercy mission to Hongkong in vain last week to spare the lives of the million helpless civilians on the island, the cowardly conduct of the British high command in placing Indian troops on the first line while the Canadians, the Australian and English soldiers stood behind where there was less danger, compels us to abandon the last vestige of respect we held for the English.

We did not believe, we could not believe, that our enemies would stoop so low. We should have known better. The English have never hesitated to sacrifice the lives of others to save themselves as the French, the Belgians, the Jugoslavs, the Norwegians and the Greeks have discovered to their sorrow.

But at Hongkong the British disgraced themselves in a manner which makes their dishonorable conduct in Europe seem mild. They employed the Indian troops as their shields, a thing any decent minded people would not do even to their dogs.

The British have proven themselves cowards at Hongkong. What they did to the Indian forces there stands comparison with their conduct in the great massacre at Amritsar on April 10-11, 1919, in which native troops were ordered by their British officers to shoot into a mob, killing between 400 and 500 helpless citizens.

The shameless massacre by the Americans last week of unarmed Japanese civilians at Mindanao, the discovery of a poison gas plant on Wake Island, the rape of Timor, the British pusillanimity at Hongkong—these shameful atrocities and outrages have unveiled the British and Americans in their true color.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Dr. Fusataro Kato

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part 1

Most readers may not know the name mentioned at the top of this column today, but it deserves to be widely known as it is among his neighbors of whom I have the honor to be one. Dr. Kato is in a sense an eccentric. It is not easy to describe him in a few words for he is not of the common run of eccentrics. He has both a distinct individuality and a genial personality—a full-blooded son of nature a sort of eccentric combine between a superior human animal and a cultivated modern scholar.

Dr. Kato gets up at five every morning and forthwith begins to sweep and clean up the consultation room of his own hospital-home and then sweeps the road before his house, and goes on sweeping the road as far down as the local rail-station (Shimo-Kitazawa on the Odakyu line) within a little less than a Cho of his house; which takes him an hour and a half or two hours. Back at his home, he takes his morning ablution, reads a holy text in a loud chanting voice as a Buddhist priest reads the sutra and then writes three postcards, one to his aged mother in her country home, another to his brother at the front and the third to a bosom friend. This is his ante-breakfast program every day, wet or dry, which he has continued for more years than he may remember, before he enters his workaday life as medical practitioner, treating visiting clientel in the beforenoon and going out to see serious patients in the afternoon.

He Hates 'Tie'

Dr. Kato is 54 years old, and though short in stature, is powerfully built, stodgy as a rock, his rugged round radiating aggressive health and youthful ardor, and his eyes sparkling with the light of eternal curiosity. His eccentricity is most unmistakably expressed in his raiment. He is dressed, if you can say "dressed," more like a janitor or high school student of Meiji era of particularly "undressy" tendency. The middle-school student uniform which he affects at home and abroad is strictly for use and comfort rather than for ornament.

His coat is unbuttoned at the bosom, for if there is anything he hates, it is a thing that restrains or constrains what he thinks ought to command free play like the neck or the actions of mind or soul. (The necktie, in his opinion, a relic of the barbarous age when the master of chattel slaves was wont to drag them about by means of ropes tied round their necks). These cold days he often wears a pair of gloves, warm or comfortable-looking, to be sure, which, however, do not always match in color or size, one being light yellow and the other dark brown. His feet are in tabi when shod with shoes, or in socks when wearing wooden clogs-seldom in accordance with the accepted idea of harmony in such matters. His hat is penetrated with a gaping hole as if a bullet had passed through it.

Rich in Stories

He uses a bicycle when going out, and he carries a huge bag containing all the apparatuses of a visiting doctor, but when walking he waddles his way like a duck with slow ponderous gait as if he delighted in the very sound of his feet contacting this good mother earth. His acquaintances, when met, are greeted with a hearty resonant voice, "Ah, Mr.—, how are you?" which, one suspects, is heard for a mile around, and if the other stops for a chat, he always has something new, funny or interesting to say. So the term "Omoshiroi Senei" has become his nickname. None dares to call him "shabby Sensai" or "dirty Sensei," for despite his sartorial inelegance or his unconventional acts, there is an air of mysterious dignity about him or something worth listening to in his word always, which makes all those who know him both like and revere him.

In these days when eccentricity and originality have become mighty rare and therefore very precious, there be many who put on the outward vaneer of such qualities, but it is the essence of true eccentricity that its possessors don't know the fact. Dr. Kato is a case in point, though I have heard

(Continued on Page 4)

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Renaissance of Balkan

SCHICKSALSSTUNDEN DES BALKAN by Franz Thierfelder. Publishers Adolf Luser Wien-Leipzig. 179 pages with pictures. 12.00 RM.

There is an undeniable fact that many Westerners use to look at the Balkan States until today with the prejudice of representing traditionally uncivilized European nations. They seem to be completely unaware of the plain truth that the city of Athens is situated on this peninsula, where the plays of Aeschylus, a miracle of literature, stirred up the emotions of the masses for the first time. Furthermore, we find on the Balkan Peninsula the mountainous country of Alexander the Great who has found the first European Empire. Not only in ancient times, but also during the Middle Ages the Balkan had a great importance in relation to the European history.

Numberless are the descriptions of its lovely shores and islands, well-known are the attractions of the famous towns, praiseworthy is the hospitality of the inhabitants. It was nothing but a result of the disastrous political troubles of the past 50 years that the general conception of the Balkan became a matter of disdain and contempt. Under such circumstances, it was, as we believe, a very laudable as well as rather necessary undertaking of one of the best Balkan experts we know, to give a kind of vindication of a part of Europe which has so much suffered by arbitrary frontiers due to the selfish policy of the great powers of that time. Franz Thierfelder, the author of the beautiful work, starts from the conviction that the Balkan Peninsula means a historically developed community with an unalterable spiritual order. The entire territory and the nations inhabiting there, in spite of all existent differences which can never be denied, belong essentially to the occident. Although one would discover many idyllic sceneries, the whole is quite far to be an ideal or idyl, but more the contrary, at least for the time being.

Rumanian Example

The problems of the Balkan which have to be solved on the occasion of the future peace negotiations, are clearly shown by the eventful destiny of the kingdom of Rumania. Recent research has done much to prove beyond doubt that the Rumanians are partly the descendants of the Roman merchants and veterans who settled in Dacia, and partly of the native Dacians well-known in the writings of classical antiquity. Reports of ancient historians demonstrate the considerable degree of civilization they had attained.

Latin was introduced into the farther end of eastern Europe at the time when Traian's legions occupied Dacia, and the vocabulary of the Rumanian language is a mirror of the history of the Rumanian people, i.e. a development of Vulgar Latin with elements from the languages of that populations, with which they have lived on friendly or hostile terms. From the 6th to the 12th century wave after wave of barbarian conquerors, Goths, Huns, Bulgars, Slavs and others passed over the land, but they could never obliterate the original Daco-Roman population. The natural riches of the country attracted settlers from all parts of Europe, but nevertheless, as it has been stated by leading German and other scholars, the Rumanians have instinctively chosen the most advantageous position for prolonging the pureness of their race against all those who have threatened them in course of the centuries.

Of all Balkan States, Rumania has brought the biggest sacrifices during the present World War. Overwhelming foreign pressure resulting in the cession by force of Rumanian territory, furthermore internal discord as a necessary and inevitable consequence of national disaster led the peaceful country to the verge of ruin. The author stressed the fact that the readjustment of Rumania represents one of the most important problems of the postwar Europe.

Eloquent Apology

The Balkan Peninsula, with its jumble of peoples, its long history of turmoil and disorder, requires a new order which will emanate from the present war. When the Balkan na-

(Continued on Page 4)

NEW ORDER IN EUROPE BASED ON SYSTEMATIC ECONOMIC POLICY

Germany's Monetary Policy Aimed at Interstate Cooperation of Continent; Principles Outlined

By DR. WALTER FUNK
German Minister of Economics and President of the German Reichsbank

Up to now, the unity of all European countries could not be achieved because their national aspirations made it impossible. Now, England has lost its foothold on the continent and there are signs that France endeavors to cooperate with the remaining part of Europe. Herewith, some of the Axis' war aims have already become a reality.

For Germany, the first stage of the war was based on commercial and political foundations which resulted in the intensifying of trade and political relations with the rest of the continent. The second stage was Germany's direct influence over the greater part of Europe by conquest. Some of these territories suffered badly through the campaigns. Moreover, a percentage of the working class were either prisoners of war or had left the land so that time was needed for reconstruction work. Thus, difficulties could only be gradually overcome. Critics of Germany's opponents mainly refer to this situation.

Vast Economic Area

Europe's vast economic area is now beginning its own development. This means a geographically compact area, which is to a great extent self-sufficient and has many possibilities of increasing its supplies. However, a vast economic area is not created merely by combining national economics. No organic barriers should be removed and it would be too early for a European customs and currency union, even if such a simplification should be thought necessary or really desirable. Time must be taken in order to avoid quick decisions which could bring about big losses and perhaps hardships.

First and foremost the budgets of the various national economies and those of the economic area must be balanced. The following principles set forth Germany's economic policy. These will attune to the connections with foreign trade partners so that any fear of disturbances will be removed. The success of this plan depends upon the systematic interstate cooperation in the sphere of production as well as on the markets. Each partner must be willing not only to sell but also willing to buy. A natural settlement of payments will be the result.

Germany rejects autarchy, which would only lead to the impoverishment of all national working capacities. The political and economic needs of all nations must be sufficiently considered. Economically weaker nations must by no means be subjugated and furthermore world domination must never be aspired to.

Lofty Aims

Germany's aims are: Equal rights for equal partners, a profitable collaboration, the exclusion of international trade-cycles and influences of currency manipulations.

Europe's full employment offers an unprecedented chance to commercial partners in other economical areas. If the trade between these economic areas is properly organized, it promises far better trade relations than the old atomistic "free trade" with its relentless competition.

The British Empire is in this sense not an economic area because its different colonies are geographically too far separated. Therefore, it is necessary for Britain to command the world's trade routes in order to guarantee its colonies' independence. It is not the subject of this article to discuss what will happen to the British Empire when defeated.

Cooperation Desired

Germany's economic methods have been often attacked. Therefore, it is necessary to explain that, after the war, it would be inadvisable to reconstruct the old world trade methods which had caused its collapse. But Germany does not intend to enforce its methods upon the world. Other economic unities have other principles. This does not mean that an understanding and cooperation between these unities and the European sphere is impossible.

On the contrary, from Germany's side such a cooperation is desired. The system and economic principles which are now employed by Germany are not unfair, because other countries—even the United States—also practice the same. Other economies should not be out-rivalled and should have free access to all world markets.

Neither at present nor in the future will the German clearing system debar collaboration with other nations or systems. One example: Although England had no clearing system, there was before the war a very useful payment agreement between England and Germany, which was advantageous to both partners.

Freedom of Seas

The freedom of the seas must be equally guaranteed to all nations. There are some countries in the world which claim only for themselves the right of ruling the seas. Through this they intend to dictate their economic principles to the world, even to those nations which have been forced through their economic needs to adapt their area. Should those sea-ruling powers really intend to dictate their methods to the whole world, Germany must of course defend itself against such intensions.

Furthermore, Germany cannot tolerate its credit-policy to be regulated by monetary manipulations of international business. Therefore, the undermining of the stability of the exchange rates and prices by foreign circles must be stopped.

Germany has nothing against gold as an article, for it is neither good nor bad. But its importance is based on its use in international money and credit transactions. Germany's currency is protected by the nation's productive strength, together with the state authority. The authoritarian price and wage policy as well as the state-control of economy guarantee the stability of the Reichsmark so that no deflation or inflation can occur.

Gold Problem Settled

The distribution of gold must be changed. Furthermore, its stable value must be internationally guaranteed. It is also necessary to either abolish or revise the commercial and currency policies which caused the collapse of old world trade. After the war Germany will have sufficient gold at its disposal to cover the necessary international payments. The problem of foreign debts is for Germany no longer a currency question. Therefore, the gold problem is settled for Germany, and the gold question cannot be brought forward as a pretext for rejecting German commercial and currency methods. The Reichsmark is staple and will remain so. It is today the dominant monetary standard in Europe and after the war it will also retain its international standard. The German Minister of Economics is of the opinion that the international currency policy will, after the war, be much easier to solve than it appears today. In this respect it will not be difficult to come to an agreement between the other economic spheres and Europe.

The introduction of the central clearing system is an important step in the direction of the clear monetary relations in Europe. Currency troubles caused the European countries to conclude barter agreements and in the beginning the clearing stipulations were of a bilateral character. Through a central clearing ing Berlin the bilateral payments were replaced by multilateral transactions. For example: It is today possible for Belgian deposits in Berlin to be used for purchases in Germany as well as in a third country, which participates in the central clearing. Thus, within the European sphere the conversion of one currency into another has been achieved. Nevertheless, there are still difficulties, since the exchange of goods between two countries is not only a question of payments, but must be regulated by commercial-political agreements.

Re-export Possible

In the course of time a certain trade freedom within the European economic sphere must be reached. This is already shown by the lifting of the re-export embargoes which were formerly included in the commercial political agreements. Today it is possible to re-export goods to third countries.

With respect to credits some alterations also must be attained. The bank's natural functions must be restored, which would mean that their business is a monetary one and regarding credits the money must be separated from the goods. This would have an advantageous influence on prices.

Germany's commercial policy systematically aims at giving more freedom to goods transport and payments, and furthermore to gradually loosen the control regulations which often hinder payments. Government control in foreign trade and payments will also be necessary after the war; but what country today does not control its foreign currency market?

System for People's Welfare

The old capitalistic system gave money and power to a few people. However, the national socialist system is adopted for the welfare of the people before that of the individual, even if this would injure him. Thus, German political economy is adapted for common aims and common tasks. The employer's risk and responsibility must, however, remain. He is allowed to make use of his initiative so far as this does not harm the community.

During the last century Europe had suffered through numerous wars, which often destroyed the economic foundations. The consequences were that there were distress and hunger, poverty and despair. The result of the present war must be to abolish the sources of conflicts. This will be reached when England's influence over the European countries together with the danger of a Bolshevic attack have been eliminated. For all European countries this would mean peace, which would bring prosperity and happiness, not only alone for Europe, but for the whole world.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Where Is the U.S. Navy?

To the Editor:

Submarines, torpedoes and depth-bombs had always been connected with the far-off Atlantic ocean, the North Sea, the Mediterranean sea by the peace-loving residents of the American Pacific coast, and it must come as a rather terrifying shock to Americans to note in the headlines of the daily newspapers that "another U.S. tanker is sunk off the California coast."

It is at this point that the good people of the west coast begin to wonder, to have a little doubt in the veracity of the bombastic eloquence of Colonel (most likely one of those Kentucky colonels) Frank Knox, who shouted of the two-ocean American fleet, a navy all-powerful. Mr. Knox, safe in his comfortable arm-chair in Washington, is perhaps not so directly worried about the proximity of the Japanese submarines, lurking in the deep waters of the blue Pacific.

Where is the American Navy—where is even a half of that publicized two-ocean fleet?

Alas, those American warships, built from American labor and American money, must be away protecting British convoys or peacefully ending their days on the sandy bottoms of Pearl Harbor?

T.S.

Tokyo, December 27, 1941.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

There will be a Sylvester Service conducted by Pastor Theodore Jaeckel at the German Church, Naka Rokubancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, December 31.

The Thrift Shop, between Roppongi tram stop and the Hill Pharmacy, will hold a bazaar on Monday and Tuesday.

The Aryu Art Society is holding its third exhibition of paintings at the Kikuya Gallery. The exhibition will continue until Monday.

Suifu Yoshida is holding an exhibition of his own animal paintings at the Shirokiya department store, Nihonbashi. The exhibition will continue through Wednesday, December 31.

The one-man show of Japanese pictures entitled "On the Horse" being held by Yashu Muto at the Takashimaya department store, Nihonbashi, will close today.

An exhibition of folk arts of Sado and Echigo districts under the name of "Generation to Generation" being held at the Nihonbashi Takashimaya department store will close today.

A meeting of the Indian National Conference was held at the Railway Hotel, Tokyo, on Friday. After having dinner together, Mr. A. M. Sahay welcomed the delegates from Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama and Tokyo and explained the purpose of the conference. Mr. R. B. Bose was elected chairman of the meeting and upon taking the chair described the present international situation and asked the Indians in Japan to cooperate in every way.

Before dinner all paid respects to the Imperial Palace from afar and to the Indian National Flag, which was followed by one minute of silence in memory of those who have been sacrificing their lives for the freedom of Asia. The meeting closed after a general discussion.

New Patriotic poetry by Haruo Sato, and other contemporary Japanese poets will be recited over the radio at 7:30 a.m. today.

Schubert's "Military March;" Brahms' Hungarian Dances No. 5 and No. 6; Johnn Strauss' waltz, "Rosen aus dem Sueden," and Friedemann's march, "Fredrick the Great," will be played by the Japan Youth Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Kusuo Otsuka, following the noon news broadcast over the national network today.

Light music in today's national radio program includes brass band performances by the Osaka Municipal Band, conducted by Wataru Hayashi, from Osaka, following the 10 a.m. news broadcast; and music for factory gymnastics, 3:30 p.m.

Sojuro Sawamura and Nizayemon Kataoka, two famous kabuki players, are featured in a radio performance of the well-known play, "Youchi Soga—Kariba no Okebono" which will be transmitted over the national network, 1 p.m. today.

"Kanjincho," and "Echigo-Jishi," two classical nagauta compositions, will be performed by a large ensemble of musicians of the Yoshizumi, Kineya, Mochizuki, and other schools of Japanese music, 8 p.m. today, for a broadcast over the national program.

The Japan Magicians' Association will give the last two performances of its "Magic Grand Gala Program" in commemoration of the association's establishment, 12:30 and 5 p.m. today, at the Shimbashi Embujo.

Mr. Robert Hausheer, newly appointed Secretary of the Swiss Legation in Tokyo, will be in charge of the protection of American and Egyptian interests in this country, it was officially announced Saturday.

The last two performances of the ninth program by the "Children's Street" Juvenile Drama will be given today at 1 and 6 p.m., at the National New Theater, Tsukiji. "A Gay Meal" a play in three acts and five scenes, by Rintaro Nagai; and "Mompe," a one-act dance play by Sanzen Natori, will be given. Stage designs are by Juichi Ito.

The Swiss Legation in Tokyo announced Saturday the following appointments and promotions: Mr. Robert Hausheer, Legation Secretary, Chief of the Section for Foreign Interests; Mr. Ernst Ribi, Vice-Consul; Mr. Jacques Frey, Secretary to the Minister; Mr. Alfred Kunz, Chancellor of the Section for Foreign Interests.

Mr. B. J. Lender, Honorary Consul for Haiti, in Kobe, has informed the Japanese authorities that he has received instructions from his home Government to close the Haitian Consulate in Kobe since a state of war exists between Japan and Haiti.

Aerial Commander Pierre Paskiewicz, who has been adjoined to the Military and Naval Attaches of the French Embassy, has been named as Air Attache to the French Embassy in Tokyo, it was officially announced Saturday.

Hideo Saito, former solo cellist of the New Symphony Orchestra, will conduct the Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra in a performance of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony in C minor, following the 9 p.m. news broadcast, Monday, over the national radio network.

The Osaka Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra will be heard in a musical program over the national network, 6:30 p.m., Monday.

Monday's national radio schedule includes the following light music items: Japanese children's songs, rendered by the Fujimi Children's Society with the accompaniment of the Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra, 10 a.m.; chorus performances by the Japan Broadcasting Chorus, following the noon news broadcast; Japanese patriotic songs arranged and conducted by Shigetaro Yamagata, rendered by the Omori First National School Chorus with the accompaniment of the Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra, 2 p.m.; and music for factory gymnastics, 3:30 p.m.

The Gekidan Todo (Tokyo Juvenile Drama Company) which terminated its 51st periodical stage presentation at the National New Theater last Thursday, gave the first performance of its 52nd program, at the Yuraku Theater, Saturday. The new program, which will be shown 1 and 5:30 p.m. today and 1 p.m. Monday, includes "The Trial of the Toys," a play in one act, by Mantaro Kubota, produced by Hiroshi Miyazu; recitations of Japanese war poems; and "Sansho-Dayu," a play in three acts, five scenes, by Yuzo Kurihara, based on an original story by Ogai Mori, produced by Hiroshi Miyazu and Keisuke Tsutsui.

A German picture, "Sieg im Westem," was among the 15 cultural films recommended by the Education Ministry this year. The annual Education Minister Film Prize will be awarded to the best Japanese picture among the 16 Japanese films and 14 Japanese cultural films recommended in the course of the past year.

A resolution and expression of gratitude to the Imperial Forces which were adopted at the national meeting of Japanese literary men held at the Tokyo Kaikan Wednesday afternoon under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was presented on Friday to the Army Ministry by a delegation consisting of Hiroshi Hamamoto and Miss Nobuko Yoshiya.

Last Buddhist rites for the late Toyoichi Asao, president of the Taiwan Offset Company, who passed away at the age of 66, Thursday morning, at his residence in Nishinomiya, will be held at the Enfuku Temple, Nishinomiya, 2 to 3 p.m. today.

RADIO PROGRAM

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National school hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:20 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Sunday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial talk on "Great South Seas Topography (3)," by Ken Sawada.
7:30 "National Resolution:" Patriotic Poems Recital by Ko Mihashi; "Japan's Sky" (K. Inouye) and others.
8:00 News: Music.
8:50 Radio Exercise.
9:00 "The Records of Victory" Phonofilm 3rd Edition.
10:00 News.
10:30 Music.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time: News: Orchestra.
1:00 Kabuki Drama: Samurai Story Telling.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's hour: News: Story telling "Electric Wave Battle," by Ichiro Moi.
6:30 Talk on "America's Mistakes," by Yusuke Tsurumi.
7:30 The Week's War Situation Announcement.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement: Nagauta Music.
9:00 News: Story telling "Defense of Chikushi" (J. Fujii) by Tanosuke Sawamura.
10:00 Time: Today's war situation and news.

Monday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial talk on "Great South Seas Topography (4)," by Ken Sawada.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Jitsuzo Kawanishi: Patriotic Poems Recital by Ken Mitsuda.
8:00 News: Orchestra; "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2" (Liszt) and Symphonic Poem "Tasso," (Liszt).
10:00 News: Juvenile hour.
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
11:00 National school hour; serial talk on South Pioneer Biography "Yahei Hamada," by Kazunobu Mihori.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time: News: Japanese old poems recital: Japan Broadcasting Chorus.
1:00 Narration.
1:30 Wartime, housekeeping hour.
2:00 National school hour: Drama "Over the Great Sky," by Tokyo City Omori First National School Pupils.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's hour: News: Talk on "Singapore," by Yukio Tsuchiya.
6:30 Lecture: Osaka Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra.
7:30 Calling the Nation Series.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement: Naniwabushi by Katsutaro Tamakawa.
9:00 News: Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Hideo Saito; Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor, Opus 67.
10:00 Time: Today's war Situation and News.
11:00 News.

On the List

We've heard of a cynical little girl of 8 who received a dime bank in the mail one morning last week, quite unexpectedly. Her father saw her fiddling with the bank at breakfast, and asked who sent it. "Uncle Don," she said. "I'm on his sucker list."